

ARMS AND THE MAN

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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Organization of Our Land Forces.

By GEO. V. H. MOSELEY, *Capt. U. S. Army.*

THE question is often asked by visitors at the War Department, how many posts are there in the United States Army? the idea being that the Army consists of a number of posts, first grouped in departments, while several of these departments form a division group, the whole plant being administered from a large building in Washington called the State, War and Navy building. As an excuse for the existence of this plant, and to perform the work incident to its upkeep, there are maintained a number of regiments of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, generally very efficient in themselves, but not linked up in any way in a fighting machine. We often hear Army officers themselves speak of the Army in terms of posts as the unit of measure of its strength. Brigades and divisions are seldom mentioned except in connection with the National Guard.

Several times in the past few years the government has been confronted with problems which, at the time, seemed sufficiently serious to require the probable employment of a large number of troops in the field. Organization tables were drawn up, revised and corrected in haste. The staff departments worked frantically on the problems involved in the mobilization and transportation of this force under a system centralized in the War Department. But, luckily, the emergency passed and our system was not tested. All such scares are a good thing for us if they cause us to fight constantly for improvement in our system, but the tendency is to drop back in the path of least resistance and become again so involved in the routine of the day that we forget our main duty, which is preparation for war.

The question arises—is it not possible for us, in time of peace, to put our organized forces on such a sound basis that we will be able to mobilize at least what we have to meet any sudden emergency without confusion or delay and without improvising anything in the hour when the emergency is upon us? We believe this is possible, and it is the goal which we are striving for now.

If we have a Regular Army properly organized so that it can be promptly mobilized under a decentralized system by the sending of a single telegram to each division commander, and if we have an efficient army of citizen soldiers similarly organized and available for war service anywhere, our enemies will know of our preparedness and they will probably not come. But we cannot accomplish this with improvised armies, or under a system which requires us to train our organizations under one theory and then make them over and entirely recast them when they are to be employed for national purposes.

Whatever our military institutions may be, we must recognize the fundamental facts that victory is the reward of superior force, that modern wars are short and decisive, and that trained armies alone can defeat trained armies.

The Coast Artillery give us a good example of what our preparedness should be. When they set out to protect a harbor with their big guns they do it so well that no enemy could afford to bring his battle-ships under the fire of the batteries. Our enemies will be well informed of the efficiency of these batteries, and they will keep out of range of their guns. Indeed, it is probable that very few of these guns, if any, will ever fire a hostile shot. Their very efficiency lessens the chance of their being attacked. The money spent in equipping and training the Coast Artillery has been well invested, for this arm stands always ready to accomplish successfully the mission for which it was created. But the enemy, in avoiding the batteries, will simply try to land further down the coast. If we are likewise prepared to meet him on landing with an efficient army of mobile troops, or to attack him promptly after he has landed and while he is involved in adjusting himself to our ter-

rain, he will weigh well the chances and difficulties of such an undertaking before he sets out, and he will probably not come directly to our mainland.

The public generally believes that our efficient system of coast fortifications actually makes invasion impossible, and it is not realized how small is the part played by the Coast Artillery in the problem of coast defense.

The influence of coast fortifications is limited to the areas within the range of their guns, and while they must be recognized as of supreme importance, within the scope of their proper functions, it must not be supposed that they have any power to prevent invasion if we should lose command of the sea. The total length of our coast line is enormous, and the stretches covered by harbor defenses are and must remain very small compared with the unprotected intervals that lie between them. If we should lose the command of the sea, an invader would simply land in one of these intervals. It therefore follows that our ultimate defense depends upon defeating a mobile army of invasions, and this can be done only by having a mobile army prepared to operate in any possible theatre of war. The complete defense of our coasts is therefore a problem of co-operation between Coast Artillery and mobile forces.

The Secretary of War has recently distributed to the Regular Army and the National Guard, and given out to the public, a report on the organization of the land forces of the United States. The general purpose of this report is to put our whole military establishment on a proper basis, so that it can be economically maintained and properly trained in peace under a system which will produce the maximum fighting efficiency in war.

We need consider that part of the report which involves the Regular Army only sufficiently to understand the place this force occupies in the whole plan, and then we can proceed to that phase of the problem which is of particular interest to us here.

Generally, the problems confronting us in our outlying possessions in the Philippines, Oahu, Panama, Guantanamo and Porto Rico must be met by the Regular Army. As some of these possessions are so located that they would be isolated in war until the command of the sea was settled, their garrisons must be able to maintain their positions in war, probably for a number of months, until reinforced. Each one of our outlying possessions presents a separate and distinct problem in itself, and each has been carefully studied, and detachments have been recommended specially adapted to meet the needs of the local tactical situation. This is a severe drain on the Regular Army, and in order that the necessity of sending these troops on foreign service may not constantly break up the organization of the Army at home it is proposed to send organizations for long periods on foreign service, only changing their personnel as the allotted tours of foreign service for the officers and enlisted men expire. This will enable the Regular Army at home to be localized, and the mobile units at home can be given a permanent tactical organization.

The Regular Army at home must be organized so that it can be employed as an expeditionary force in minor wars, or for the occupation of foreign territory where treaty rights or fundamental national policies are threatened. There are many problems confronting us which are liable, at any time, to require the employment of the Regular Army in emergencies falling short of actual war, and which would not require the mobilization of the National Guard. The organization of the Regular Army must not only facilitate such employment, but it must also permit it to take its proper place in that larger organization involving both the Regular Army and the National Guard.

It is proposed to accomplish this by organizing the mobile units of the Regular Army into three tactical divisions with certain extra-divisional or army troops, so that this force could be employed either by divisions or the three divisions might be employed together as a field army for operations involving only the Regular Army. The territory of the United States proper will be divided into three departments corresponding generally to the present territorial divisions. Each of these departments will contain one tactical division of the Regular Army and certain tactical divisions of the National Guard. In order to avoid ambiguity the word division will hereafter be limited in its use to the tactical unit of that name.

It is hoped that the Regular Army may be gradually redistributed in each department so that it may not only be located upon a better strategic basis, but also so as to permit of its proper tactical training. Such a system would permit of economies in housing and maintenance, and the money thus saved could go to develop fighting power, the possession of which in an army is practically the only reason for its existence.

Now let us pass on to our organized forces of citizen soldiery.

It is the traditional policy of the United States that the military establishment in time of peace is to be a small Regular Army, and that the ultimate war force of the nation is to be a great army of citizen soldiers. This fundamental theory of military organization is sound economically and politically. The maintenance of armies in time of peace imposes a heavy financial burden on the nation, and the expenditure for this purpose should be kept at a minimum consistent with effectiveness for war. But reliance upon citizen soldiers is subject to the limitation that they cannot be expected to meet a trained enemy until they, too, have been trained. * * *

It is therefore our most important military problem to devise means for preparing great armies of citizen soldiers to meet the emergency of modern war. The organization of the Regular Army is but a smaller phase of this problem. It is simply the peace nucleus of the greater war army, and its strength and organization should always be considered with reference to its relation to the greater war force which cannot be placed in the field until war is imminent. The problem is one of expansion from a small peace force to a great war force. Its solution therefore involves the provision of a sufficient peace nucleus, the partial organization and training of citizen soldiers in peace, and provisions for prompt and orderly expansion on the outbreak of war.

It is safe to assume that the military policy of this country has developed sufficiently so that we will never again attempt to fight our enemies with improvised armies of militia, and by that is meant the militia of the Constitution as it was employed in the early history of this country. It is as unfair today to make odious comparisons between the militia of our early history and the present National Guard as it would be to compare the old, home-made flintlock with modern repeating Springfield rifle manufactured by the federal government today.

Militia, as such, took practically no part in the Mexican War, the Civil War or in the Spanish-American War, and recent indications go to confirm the belief that if we are again involved in war the armies which we will employ will be national armies available for service anywhere and fully under the control of the federal government while so serving. The war power of the federal government is absolute, and in times of danger, when our country is threatened or in need of troops for any purpose, and the people are clamoring that adequate steps be taken, we may expect to see all military resources not already under the control of the federal government quickly gathered in.

The present National Guard, although it in no way resembles its forebear, the militia, has unfortunately inherited certain disabilities which will continue to attach to it until it is divested of this distant relationship. The question is, shall we attempt to divest the National Guard of this relationship at once, or shall the disinheritance only operate when the National Guard is needed for war service under the federal government?

Whatever may be our system for organized citizen soldiery, it must certainly possess two very important characteristics: First, it must be a force available for general military service, and second, it must be organized tactically so that it can be properly trained in peace and maneuvered and fought in war.

Practically the only organization today which is keeping alive the military spirit among people of this country is the National Guard. During the past few years the force has greatly increased in efficiency. Its individual units have been uniformly organized and equipped according to Regular Army standards. Its officers have been trained in winter schools, officers' camps and at practical maneuvers. This force, which now totals over 120,000 officers and men on a peace basis, has developed with the development of this country, and, while in theory we can make a good case in claiming that it might be better if this force were entirely on a federal basis, it stands today as a very valuable

military asset, and in addition means are at hand which will, we believe, not only remove the inherent disabilities of the National Guard, but will also permit of its tactical organization in peace in preparation for prompt mobilization for war service.

The most important provision of the pending Pepper bill is that which provides that the National Guard may, by order, be transferred to the Army of the United States and thus in certain emergencies become available for any duty which the Regular Army may perform. Such a provision will accomplish in fact what section 5 of the Dick bill intended to accomplish when it attempted to make the National Guard available for general military service. The Regular Army could thus be augmented by the National Guard and this force would pass to the Army of the United States just as organized when the transfer was made. Each member of the National Guard who had qualified for pay would have qualified also for federal service, and thus all grades from private to general, inclusive, are protected at a time when political intrigue is rife. All of you who are familiar with the confusion, embarrassment and delay which characterized the breaking up of the National Guard in 1898 in the effort to organize volunteers, realize how necessary is the provision which provides for the prompt and orderly transition of the National Guard from the service of the State to the Army of the United States. By a single executive order the President could, with the consent of Congress, reinforce the Regular Army by the entire strength of the National Guard.

The Secretary of War has recently submitted to the governors a plan which suggests the division of the United States into twelve division districts, each to include a tactical division of the National Guard, just as each department in the regular establishment will include a tactical division of the Regular Army. Six of these proposed divisions are in the Eastern Department, five in the Central Department and one in the Western Department.

Deficiencies exist in these tactical divisions, it is true, just as they now exist in the tactical divisions proposed for the Regular Army, but these deficiencies will be definitely known and their correction will form the goal for future legislation for both the Federal and State governments.

By adopting in peace a definite war organization we can decentralize in all that pertains to peace training and to mobilization of our forces for war. Where difficulties exist we can meet them squarely and solve them, and where new legislation is needed we can go to Congress with a well-digested, clean-cut proposition, and Congress can see the part the proposed legislation is to take in the whole military structure. Not only should such a plan impress Congress that we are trying to do the best we can with the forces available, but the defects and deficiencies will be apparent, and it will therefore present a logical building program covering a term of years.

Without such an organization properly administered under a decentralized system we must expect delay, embarrassment, confusion, and possibly disaster in the event of war. Mobilization under our present system means the disrupting of our National Guard and the formation of organizations available for general military purposes; the solution of many thousand questions of recruitment and supply; while under a proper system it should require little more than a single telegram to each proposed department commander.

It does not make any difference how fine are the plans at the War College. No ordinary mortal has ever seen them. No colonel knows how his regiment will be brigaded or employed; the problems involved in the mobilization of the forces still remain based on unsound law and centralized in Washington under a system which will certainly break down in war. We must correct our law, and in addition learn to use the man below and to entrust him with the duties that he is fully capable of performing.

In developing the many questions involved in the mobilization of these twelve divisions of the National Guard it is planned to detail an inspector-instructor for those divisions composed of organizations from more than one State. The duties of these inspector-instructors will be limited chiefly to those matters pertaining to the war employment of the National Guard. Where deficiencies exist in a division, plans should be perfected for the organization of the additional units needed in the event of mobilization.

In the original draft of the present Pepper bill there was a provision which read as follows:

Provided, that divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions or squadrons may be organized by the President out of lesser separate units called into the service of the United States or transferred to the Army of the United States as herein provided, and the President may then appoint commanders of such organizations and their respective staffs from officers of the Regular Army or of the Organized Militia.

The necessity for some such provision will be understood when you

have examined the proposed table of organization. The Fifth Division, for example, is formed from the National Guard of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is a well-balanced division, but means must be provided for moulding the twelve troops of cavalry into a regiment; the six batteries of field artillery must likewise be organized into a regiment of that arm; a brigade commander and staff must be provided for the Third Brigade, which consists of a regiment from Maine, a regiment from New Hampshire and one from Vermont. There is no division commander, and similar deficiencies exist elsewhere.

Suitable officers should be tried out in peace and listed for these positions, so that upon mobilization this division may be molded into an efficient fighting unit.

Every summer when the National Guard goes to camp it mobilizes on a small scale, and we should make these tours of duty as far as possible a rehearsal of the greater mobilization for war service. The methods employed in the mobilization for war should be simply an extension of those employed every summer. The governing principle in both cases must be the same. Under the instructions which were issued last winter for the mobilization of the National Guard for war service, this force can now mobilize and take care of itself until the government takes it over at the mobilization camps. The methods employed throughout are those with which we are already familiar. But we must go further in this principle of decentralization. The additional war material and equipment necessary must be at hand locally, either in the hands of the organization or suitably stored within the limits of the particular division district. Any plan which does not include this principle of decentralization will fail under the stress of war.

With our tactical divisions properly organized in peace, the organizations of field armies in the event of war would be a simple matter. They would be formed by the grouping of two or more divisions of the National Guard or by grouping one or more divisions of the National Guard with a division of regular troops. Where such field armies were formed, the fourth brigade of any division so assigned to a field army, together with any excesses the division might possess in any arm, would be employed as army troops or as the circumstances might require. The adoption of this principle does not mean that regular troops and organizations of the National Guard will not continue to train, maneuver and fight side by side, but, it being the desire to make the tactical organization of both forces permanent, troops of the two classes are not mixed in the same division. The National Guard is localized and will remain so, while the Regular Army must go here and there to perform duties falling short of actual war service. If placed in divisions with the National Guard, the withdrawal of the regular troops would constantly be disrupting the divisions to which they were assigned, and the troops of the Regular Army employed on these special missions would never have any permanent organization higher than the regiment.

As the National Guard gradually adjusts itself to meet the requirements of its tactical employment, there can be a gradual shifting of division district lines to meet the new conditions.

Sometimes we hear the pessimist say that our whole military system is in such a chaotic state that there is no use trying to do anything with it. But if we can organize, under the stress of an emergency, an army of Regular and National Guard divisions intended for active employment in the field, as we have done on several occasions in the past, we can certainly do the same thing better under normal conditions; we can publish these organization tables and let everyone know the part he is expected to take in the whole structure; we can unite in taking steps to fill missing parts; we can develop the reserve principle for officers, enlisted men and material; and if, in addition, we will trust our subordinates and push out to them all the duties that are rightly theirs, we can finally decentralize to such a degree that the organized forces which are now at the disposal of this government may be mobilized promptly for effective employment in the field.—*Delivered at the National Guard Convention, Norfolk, Va., December, 1912.*

GOVERNMENT HUNTER USES .22 H. P.

HAVING read the article "Suckers at Three Thousand Miles," by Harry W. T. Ross, in the December 12 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, and having been the owner of a Neidner .22 high-power rifle since December, 1910, induces me to say a word in defense of that excellent arm.

I am government hunter for the extermination of predatory animals on the Arapahoe National Forest, and have used the Neidner .22 H. P. rifle almost exclusively in killing such animals as wolves and coyotes, and my experience has been entirely different from that of Mr. Ross. During last winter I killed sixty coyotes and one gray wolf, and the average distances at which the coyotes were killed was about 300 yards.

Have never shot the rifle very much at target, but from the small amount of target shooting done, convinces me that the rifle will shoot better than I can hold. Of course, the bullet, being light, will drift in a strong wind, but not nearly as much as the ordinary sporting rifles such as the 25-35 and 30-30.

The following are all the ten-shot groups that I have fired with this rifle, with muzzle rest, six-power scope:

200 yards, 25 grains Lightning-----	6¼-inch group.
200 yards, 19 grains Lightning-----	5¾-inch group.
200 yards, 24 grains Lightning-----	3¾-inch group.
200 yards, 24 grains 1909 Military-----	4¾-inch group.
300 yards, 23 grains Lightning-----	7¼-inch group.

The above groups were fired at different times since I received the rifle, and in more or less wind.

At one time during last winter the rifle seemed to lose its accuracy, but after being well doped with ammonia and the Neidner dope the old-time accuracy came back again. I cannot imagine the trouble with the rifle referred to by Mr. Ross, unless it has become badly fouled. Have used in all my shooting the sixty-grain, sharp-point, base-band bullets.

Have killed over 100 coyotes with this rifle, and have found plenty of killing power on such game as deer. I killed one medium-sized silver-tipped bear with one shot through the body. I imagine I am the government hunter mentioned by Mr. Ross in his article.

C. E. HOWARD, Rand, Colo.

RAMBLING THOUGHTS AND A CORRECTION.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

IN my communication of December 5 in ARMS AND THE MAN I note that in some way the word *feet* crept in where the words "minutes of angle" should have been.

The figures would therefore read 48.3 minutes of angle for 1,000 yards elevation and 8.36 minutes of angle for 300 yards on the Springfield. I am sure the mistake was my own and hasten to make the correction, as in these days of philosophical and hair-splitting accuracy no doubt someone would be sure to consider my error an enormous one.

The elevation for 300 yards is 8.26 minutes in place of 8.36 minutes. The error of 1-10 minute at 300 yards would no doubt appear an unforgivable distortion of truth. I therefore wish to correct this also.

We have lately read an illustrated article on prehistoric monsters, fully illustrated and full of meat. The five-syllable names of these animals are stunning, but if the animals themselves resemble in any way the illustrations it is indeed a horrid thing to think of what would be the consequences were some such monster to meet one of the high-strung, nervous-tempered nimrods who sally forth from city offices and suburban homes and seek the charms of nature in the wilds.

One beast is described as having an armored tail about fifty to sixty-five feet in length, which, except during sleep, was forever threshing about. Woe betide the luckless thing with which it came in contact.

Strange manner of defense!

Nowadays the nature fakir protects himself by threshing about him with his *tales*, but in some cases he is probably not so successful as his prehistoric rival.

Farther along we are confronted by the supposed likeness of an animal closely resembling a gigantic two-horned rhinoceros. Beneath this picture is the statement that this lovely creature was of great use to the men of long ago. They used him, we are informed, *as a beast of burden!*

Lizards sixty feet long were common. One creature had eyes ranging from the size of a soup plate for the small ones to the size of an ordinary wash basin for grown-ups.

There was a gigantic cave bear, a sloth of prodigious size, able to destroy the largest animals.

While perusing this article we were smitten with admiration for the men of that time, were there any such, who had the temerity to approach within hailing distance such monstrous creations.

Would any man of today care to seek such game? We think not, but perhaps there would be a great rush to the regions inhabited were the presence of such creatures reported in the columns of sporting papers.

Imagine the fine test of sporting arms such a hunt would afford. Every lover of the various types of arms would have a chance to go forward and prove his faith by his works. Does anyone suppose that our most powerful small arms would in any way prove efficient if used upon such quarry?

Nothing has been said concerning the size of woodchucks of that day, but we are certain that were they in any way proportionate in size to the creatures about them, no one would doubt that with a Nied-

ner rifle a careful marksman could with 200-yard sighting strike one at 500-yard range.

We might expect to read that Captain X, of the Two Thousand Two Hundred and Two-th Regulars, while out last Thursday evening in his new 600 h. p. quadruplane, had a very interesting experience.

While about eighty-five miles from camp the Captain sighted on the summit of a hill far below him what at first appeared to be a young cave bear, but upon using his glasses discovered it to be a fine specimen of the American woodchuck. Alighting at a distance of about 1,760 yards, the Captain carefully selected from the supply case a rifle of the new service pattern recently adopted and crept under cover to a rise in the ground, from which vantage a plain view could be had of the game. With a quick squint at the wind and a second's time to adjust the sights for elevation, the Captain opened fire. The rifle being automatic, eighteen shots were delivered ere the unfortunate woodchuck realized that danger was near.

The first and second bullets barely missed their mark, but the other sixteen sped true, exactly where they were expected to strike.

Through his telescopic sight the Captain beheld the death agonies of the magnificent specimen, which afterward was found to measure fifteen feet in length and weighed about 2,890 pounds.

It was found that one bullet from the new rifle had actually passed through the creature's heart, while seven more had riddled the lungs. The remaining eight bullets which struck the animal were found in various parts of its body, not one bullet having missed over ten inches a line drawn horizontally through its vital parts. Parts of the tissues were blown to atoms by the extraordinary new bullets, whose velocity is such as to insure the complete destruction of even the thinnest membranes with which they come in contact.

Bones as large as a man's arm are completely shattered; internal organs disintegrated by the new missiles.

Captain X hopes to be able to exhibit in the next number several photographs he made efforts to secure, showing in detail what is only partly set forth in the above.

A. D. HANKS.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

A REVIEW of the naval expenditure of each of the eight principal naval powers—Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the United States and Japan—gives most interesting information. It shows the amount of expenditure out of naval loans, if any, and the appropriations-in-aid; the expenditure on new construction and armament, the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage in each of the years named, and the numbers of personnel; and it also shows for the same period similar information so far as it is available and appropriate for each of the foreign naval powers.

An explanatory note states that in order to show the return on a common basis it has been found necessary to insert the amounts for new construction and armaments, as the sums actually expended are not ascertainable in all cases. The tonnage shown under "Amount of New Construction" is the tonnage, when completed, of the vessels launched during the several financial years. To effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of the other naval powers and ourselves it will be necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure under Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, coastguard, reserves and steamship subsidies, shown in an appendix, as there are no votes for these services in the foreign naval estimates, excepting those of France and Italy. In the case of France pensions to other than flag officers are not provided for; flag officers, however, on reaching the age limit are placed on a reserve list, and the amount required for this service appeared in the personnel vote from 1901-1903 (inclusive). For each of the subsequent years a separate vote was included in the estimates.

As regards Italy, part of the vote for the mercantile marine shown in an appendix apparently corresponds with the British vote for steamship subsidies. Another appendix shows certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, Italian and Japanese estimates for which there is no equivalent in the British naval estimates, except the amount included under Italy for premiums on navigation. Naval pensions in France, other than those mentioned above, are included in the budget of the Minister of Finance. As regards foreign countries, except in the case of Germany, there are no loans specifically for naval purposes.

The expenditure included in British naval estimates on pensions, coastguard, reserves and steamship subsidies, for which no corresponding provision exists in the votes of foreign powers, excepting France and Italy, amounts to \$19,386,720 in 1912-13. The estimated expenditure in 1912 under the navy votes of foreign powers, for which there is no equivalent in British naval estimates—such as pilot and lighthouse

service, meteorological service, printing and books, secret service—is as follows: France, \$3,943,310; Russia, \$1,807,339; Germany, \$3,322,593; Italy, \$4,629,974, and Japan, \$59,016.

The following tables give the figures for the last three years:

GREAT BRITAIN.

(Financial Year, April 1 to March 31.)

Year.	Naval expenditures.	Amount voted for new construction, including armament.	Amount of new construction. (Tonnage when completed of vessels.)	Numbers of personnel.
1910-11----	\$197,369,606.40	\$71,795,664.00†	176,582	130,817
1911-12*---	215,433,825.60	84,321,009.60†	183,290	134,000
1912-13*---	218,959,392.00	82,903,329.60	141,445	137,500

*Estimated.

†Expenditure, \$70,825,387.20 and \$72,287,428.80, respectively.

The gross total of naval expenditure excludes the annuity in repayment of loans under the Naval Works Acts, and includes (a) the expenditure out of loans under those acts, and (b) appropriations in aid.

FRANCE.

(Financial Year, January to December.)

1910*-----	\$72,110,491.20	\$23,892,873.60	21,860	58,595
1911*-----	83,380,348.80†	28,207,963.20	53,125	58,404
1912*-----	86,835,638.40‡	33,588,393.60	-----	60,621

*Estimates as voted.

†In addition, supplementary estimates of \$148,612.80 are proposed to cover expenditure due to Moroccan operations.

‡Includes a sum of \$5,361,753.60 for the three new battleships of the 1912 program and supplementary estimates of \$204,331.20 for aviation.

RUSSIA.

(Financial Year, January to December.)

1910*-----	\$46,673,155.20	\$6,835,262.40	6,130	46,885
1911*-----	57,130,576.00	15,438,700.80	93,710	46,655
1912*-----	84,869,793.60†	32,780,736.00†	-----	-----

*Estimates as voted.

†This includes a sum of \$3,646,507.60 (of which \$2,371,497.60 is for new construction) towards the new program sanctioned by the Navy Law of June, 1912.

GERMANY.

(Financial Year, April to March.)

1910-11----	\$100,056,000.00	\$54,685,708.80	101,830	57,373
1911-12*---	105,752,582.00	56,212,123.20	122,630	60,805
1912-13*---	108,525,792.00	55,157,697.60†	-----	66,783

*Estimates as voted.

†Includes \$469,675.60 for airships and experiments with airships.

ITALY.

(Financial Year, July to June.)

1910-11*---	\$40,040,476.80	\$14,309,760.00	19,642	30,613
1911-12*---	40,223,712.00†	12,851,049.60	80,289	30,587
1912-13*---	41,119,219.20‡	-----	-----	33,095

*Estimates as voted.

†In addition, a sum of \$326,400.00 is demanded in supplementary estimates for services of ships in Far East, and a sum of \$7,104,000.00 for war expenses.

‡In addition, a sum of \$4,128,000.00 is demanded in supplementary estimates for war expenses, new construction, increase of personnel by 2,000 men, etc.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

(Financial Year, January to December.)

1910-----	\$17,019,439.60	\$7,599,998.40	16,384	16,148
1911*-----	24,731,433.60	15,000,000.00	20,010	17,277
1912*-----	28,041,446.40	17,400,000.00†	-----	15,581

*Estimates as voted.

†Including \$20,001.60 for aircraft. The expenditure is gross.

UNITED STATES.

(Financial Year, July to June.)

1910-11----	\$133,670,932.80	\$33,067,224.00	75,935	61,890
1911-12*---	127,534,108.80	25,650,217.20	51,542	63,468
1912-13†---	127,392,091.20	23,991,095.00	-----	64,780

*Estimates as voted.

†Estimates as proposed. The expenditure is gross.

JAPAN.

(Financial Year, April to March.)

1910-11*---	\$37,103,846.40	\$13,151,975.20	43,900	44,311
1911-12*---	42,536,779.20	14,387,966.40	16,800	49,389
1912-13†---	45,416,721.60	15,791,025.60	-----	-----

*Estimates as voted.

†Estimates as proposed.

FIR-LINED TRAILS.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

Part VIII.

JAKE was part Airedale and part foxhound or bloodhound, Charley was uncertain which; a fine, big, upstanding dog, with more size than the true Airedale, affectionate, friendly and crazy to hunt. He could smell a bear in one of these firearms hangers with the realistic pictures of bruin thereon. They are peculiar fellows, the true bearded dogs, trained for the one purpose, ignoring deer tracks unless told to take them, as jealous of their reputations as prize fighters. Never will you get one to take a trail he cannot smell, although some other dog in the party may be throwing connoisseurship fits over it and eager to follow it. Jake wore across his nose the marks of a bear's paw, made the fall before, when he had attempted to eat a bear. It was his first bear, and Jake was hungry for a bear about that size and shape. Luckily when the bear swung for Jake's jaw the punch fell just a bit short, hence Jake's being with us to show the marks. He knew better than to dine off of live bear, but his education was still incomplete, as we found.

Strangely enough, he owed allegiance to old Fearless as the most devoted pupil does to his master. He had been brought up with Fearless from a pup, had been taught to chase bear with Fearless and by Fearless, had been bitten regularly by the old dog during his pup days, and, when we met him, no more thought of biting the old dog in return for the snaps he got than he thought of biting Charley.

The old dog would have made just about a fair mouthful for the giant terrier-hound, but never was there the least disposition on the part of the younger dog to resent the vicious snaps that were his part from the grouchy Fearless. It was a strange thing, the young, husky bear-terror willing to wade into the biggest Ephraim, and yet never touching the little, crabbed, grey-muzzled veteran that drove his teeth into the youngster at every occasion.

The patter of the rain on the clapboard roof lulled us to sleep, warm under the soft blankets, comfortable in the heavy browse bed, and thankful that we were not lying out, blanketless, trying to keep a fire going in that downpour.

Dawn broke with a perfect day in sight. The storm had passed on into the range, a brilliant mountain sun came creeping over the tree-crested peaks. Everything was wet and dripping, the lady was a bit tired from the hard day before, and we resolved to leave her in camp that day and seek a buck in the big country to the east along the summit. She was pleased with us and said so. We departed with her statement of a strange physiological fact—that the supper we requested against our return could be put in our eye. Therefore, marveling at the small space that a full meal could occupy, we went our way.

Up on the little manzanita ridge to the east of our camp dale we found a sight that filled my soul with wonder, Charley's with curses.

To the west a white sea had flowed in overnight. An island, heavily treed, rose above the white water a few miles away. The day before the space had been full of canyons and ridges and the island had been a high peak. As we looked, the white sea came flowing over into our own canyon before a stiff breeze, curling down over the divide in precisely the fashion that real water would have done, and fading out into thin air as it reached a certain strata of air in the deep canyon.

It was beautiful, even to one used to the mountains and the effect fog makes when a cloud gets tired and lies down on the summit of a range. It didn't please Charley.

"If that darn stuff ever gits over into Applegate," he promised, "we might as well turn around and go home. No use hunting when you can't see."

But it didn't. The stanch barrier of warm air—or, was it cold?—that lay in the middle of the canyon stopped the march of the mist as a wall stops water. Not a shred of the fast-moving, filmy stuff got past the middle of the great canyon, beyond which lay the divide and Applegate.

The man who prides himself on his mountaineering would probably learn something new in those two canyons. Our own, feeding into the Klamath far to the south, ran practically north and south. Next door, just over the ridge, headed another canyon, apparently one of the Klamath's feeders, and starting south like our own. It would have been perfectly natural for the hunter to plan to drop into this canyon, follow it down for a distance and then recross back into our own.

There lay a most beautiful mantrap. The innocent canyon next door, appearing to run down to the Klamath, gradually turned—only a compass would have caught in the act—and finally became Applegate Creek, emptying into the Rogue River far to the north in Oregon State and above forty miles from the Klamath.

The secret lay in the fact that the ridge between the two was really

the divide of the range, turning and running north and south instead of east and west as it usually ran.

After a couple of hours we found ourselves under the crest of Greyback, a big, rocky, bald-headed mountain at the head of Applegate Canyon, noted for the deer that sometimes—note the word—were to be found along its sides.

Before us lay a fresh, most attractive panther track—to Jake, at least. Yoked to the little dog by a foot of stout chain, he dragged the spider back and forth, corroborating the testimony of the print in the damp earth. Jack, finding it to be the proper thing, also showed symptoms of delight, while he watched carefully lest the lion detect him at it and come down to talk it over.

The trail—fresh in the damp ground, while it is usually cold and hard to follow in the dry earth—led to the foot of the last crags of the mountain, to the foot of a great cliff with a little ledge running across it. Below the roots of a fir clinging to the face of a rock lay a dark cave, evidently the home of the beast that had so recently walked along the ridge.

If he was at home, he was unsociable. Nobody came to the door to ask Jake what the row was about, the ledge was too narrow and had too much clear air just below it for human travel, therefore we left the deer slayer to his own devices.

A shallow canyon dropped in front of us, our slope covered with patches of brush, the bottom filled with pines. Our own slope was also tracked up with deer tracks, as though a band of sheep had been ranging over it. Apparently it had been a great deer stamping ground, even with the remark of the cynical woodsman in our minds—that a deer had four feet and put each one of them down on the ground whenever he walked.

We lunched on the sunny top of a crag above the brush, but nothing came out to reward our constant scrutiny of the canyon's sunny expanse.

That trip converted Charley to the field glasses. He had a pair of eyes that were better than any field glasses for picking up game. A bear that lumbered out within a thousand yards of the hunter, and sauntered long in the clear patches, attracted those eagle eyes, where the ordinary person would never have seen the small bug prying about among the seeming weeds. But when it came to searching out the shadows or examining a suspicious patch on the hillside, the brown, sinewy hand always came reaching back for the little King-Busch glasses, nor did they always find their way back into my shirt pocket for the rest of that day. Hunting, fair neophyte, is, when successful, composed of four parts walking, five parts careful looking and one part shooting. Emulation of a railway train gets little game and many blisters, but the man who sits on a high peak and plays observatory sees things lost to the hurrying one.

We found a fresh track, the track of a big buck, and a big buck that had not long before passed that way. The damp brown earth had not even turned to the lighter shade of sun-dryness where he had stepped.

Then for an hour I witnessed a bit of tracking on the part of a human hound and his doggy assistant that was worth the tramp.

The buck had apparently seen us sitting up on our rock, and had walked quietly down the canyon wall to get out of our neighborhood.

Back and forth along the slope ran the tracks, and back and forth went Charley and Fearless, the sight of the man aiding the scent of the dog and the dog picking up the track where it ran over rocky ground worth the tramp over into the canyon.

We had not made our kill and we were going to get that buck if we both had to empty our rifles.

Presently it drew near a little, shallow gully that ran into the main canyon. Across from us commenced the pines of the broad canyon bottom. Just in front of us was a big patch of scrub oak. The tracks ran into the patch.

"He's probably in the patch," whispered Charley. "Get ready to shoot when he jumps."

We took a dozen more steps, then came an exclamation from Charley. His rifle flew to his shoulder, but he waited for me to shoot.

Across the little gully, seventy-five yards away, there leaped the buck, his big horns laid back on his shoulders, bounding like a ball over the bushes and among the tree trunks.

The .32 Special and the Ross cracked and bellowed five times apiece at the buck, seen momentarily as he flashed among the tree trunks. Streaks of bark flew from the trunks of trees where the buck had been when the trigger was pulled, but not one bullet landed. A last flash of the gray hams and the little, perky tail and he was gone.

Charley turned around, ruefully rubbing his ears. He had stood nearly below the muzzle of the powerful Canadian rifle and the roar of the 57 grains of nitro nearly broke his ear drums.

Across the gulch we found that the buck had laid quietly on the opposite slope, watching us track to and fro within 200 yards, not moving

and hoping that we would not get close enough to drive him out. The dogs apparently worried him; deer know the dog family and their running ability. Then when he broke he broke with a rush.

After dark, at the end of three long hours of struggle through the thick timber of the wide canyon and up the 2,000-foot slope on the other side, we stumbled into camp, to the cheerful gleam of the fire and the supper that did not go into our eyes.

The lady had a startling tale to tell of a grouse that had come down to visit, and that she, regardless of the laws of hospitality and of California, tried to convert into fresh meat.

The .22 Hi-Power Savage, an experimental model with a little, runty front sight stud and a high front sight, had promptly shed the brass blade at the start of the trip and there had been no time to fix it. The lady, apparently not believing the tales of the smashing power of the little bullet, selected it for the dark deed, went back to the spring where the grouse awaited her, fired three shots over his back, shotgun fashion, and then came back to camp disgusted, while the grouse strutted about the spring, satisfied that there was no danger in a lady marksman.

Once more, the next morning, we left the lady in camp, determined to go down into the big country at the head of Thompson's Creek, a drop of at least 2,500 feet from the summit, and too hard a trip for the person not in the best of walking condition. The lady believed that she was, and probably was too. I have always envied them their power to express themselves without using forbidden adjectives, sweet things that they are.

Our way lay up over the divide to the westward, up the same steep, breath-catching slope, where one had to zigzag back and forth to make upward progress. Then we clambered along the backbone of the range, skirting some nasty crags by a little game trail along the shelf, to where the big black bear had been smoked up in the dusk of an evening before.

In the same country the next day after the smoking episode, Charley had found no wounded bear nor any signs of a wounded bear's track, but he had seen other live ones in the rocky canyon down which the target had disappeared, and had found one great track, apparently that of the cinnamon he had seen across the ridge a few days before.

It was well that the lady was not along, although we didn't realize it then.

For two hundred yards we wormed our way along a steep mountain-side, forced from the summit by great, rocky pinnacles impossible to traverse. "We'll be lucky to get out of this without losing some hide," observed Charley grimly, as we edged along the narrow trail, with ten anxious fingers to supplement our slipping feet.

In the very worst part of it Charley stopped and said things and pointed. A big buck, fat and with fine horns, ran cautiously along the mountain below us and disappeared behind a shoulder 200 yards beyond. We didn't shoot; a photograph of the place would have shown why.

Once more we clambered back to the rocky summit and sat down to rest a few hundred yards along it. Charley peered over the edge, then leaped back and pointed.

Our big buck stood on a rock 175 yards below us down the mountain, looking incomprehensibly small in his brownish-gray suit of clothes.

THE HOODOO DEFEATED AT LAST.

I slid forward to the edge without getting up, dropped the gold bead on him, squinted through the poor open sights, and then squeezed.

With the roar of the rifle the buck flopped off of the rock, and a hoodoo, an ever-near hoodoo, gnashed his teeth and fled. Where the buck had stood was another, a small edition of the first one, a spike, as a glance showed. As the bead dropped on him he leaped off of the rock and started down the mountain for the brush that lay but a few yards below.

Again and again the rifle bellowed. One bullet smashed into a rock just beside the hurrying little fellow, sending up a great spurt of white dust and making a crash that equaled the noise of the rifle. The other struck meat, and the little buck dropped from sight.

"Got 'em both," said Charley, grinning a pleased grin. "You sure busted that little buck; he flew through the air when you hit him."

We sat down for a moment, sweeping the canyon below to see if the firing had started out anything in the game line. I got out the camera to make a permanent record of the spot where the two bucks fell and where one hoodoo got his death blow.

CHARLEY DISCOVERS BEAR.

Charley, who sat sweeping the lower reaches of the canyon with his field-glass eyes, turned to me and grinned.

"Better put that camera away," he advised. "Tha'r's your bear."

The camera went away hurriedly into the rucksack where I carried it.

Then I looked for "my" bear. Below us our ridge dropped off much as the one had done in the other fork of Thompson's, but the slope was much longer, while the brush grew thickly along it. Below us it forked out into little, stony ridges with shallow, thirty-yard gulches, filled with brush, in between.

Our own side of the canyon still lay in shadow; the other baked in the rays of the mountain sun, covered apparently with little, low bushes, with open patches between. In reality the little, low bushes were small trees, in size a dozen feet high.

Charley aimed a brown finger at a spot close to the bottom of the canyon on the opposite wall, so far away that the eye could hardly distinguish an elephant-sized object unless the eye were of the specially trained bear-finding eye, with thirty years of bear hunting behind it.

I could see nothing, while Charley frothed and raved.

"Do you mean to sit and tell me that you can't see that b'ar when he's walking around out where he shows up like a black cow on a white rock? Why good, etc. and so on, how in Avernus can you help but see him? Hey?"

I put the glass on the spot he pointed out and presently found the bear, an intensely black object walking around in the open spots now and then, feeding in the bushes, where he completely disappeared, and again appearing in his slow progress upward. With the naked eye, knowing where he was I could see only a small black speck that the normal eye would have overlooked a hundred times. It was the most wonderful bit of game finding I ever saw.

Apparently he had not heard the shots that killed the two bucks; the great distance they had been fired above the bear had either deadened the noise or else killed it entirely.

There was no time to go down and view the two bucks 200 yards below me. My way lay down the ridge into the bottom of the great canyon before that bear got any further up its sloping opposite side and made the shot any harder. Already he fed a good 300 yards across the canyon from our ridge at its nearest point, and the higher he got the longer would be the shot.

Therefore Charley stayed put, while I gathered up the rifle, stuffed the magazine full and started down on the long drop to get within shooting distance of the bear. My way lay down one of the tiny ridges that corrugated the main one, out of sight of the other side of the canyon.

I slid over rocks and half fell, half crawled through the thick brush, hurrying fast to make the day a big one if hurrying could do it.

Thirty minutes later I turned, dropped into one of the little gullies full of brush and fairly swam across, making for the side of our ridge that would give me a view of the opposite wall of the canyon.

A jagged stump hung over the edge of the ridge opposite where I had turned, with some rocks sticking up beside it, a good firing station, free from brush and giving me a chance to sit down and shoot at my leisure.

I reached the rocks and carefully crept into position.

Below me the mountain fell steeply into the canyon. It was the shady side all day, and the brush grew thick on the steep slope.

Across from me, on the sunny slope, a little bear walked out of a patch of brush, crossed a little open space and again disappeared into the green. He was higher up the slope than I was and double the distance of the bear we had watched a few days before by the cave, if size was any criterion.

The next time he came out I put the telescope cross-hair on him, and that corroborated my judgment of the distance. He looked little wider than the picket.

The naked eye said don't shoot, it's too far. The field glasses, with their eight-power eyes, and the telescope, with its habit of multiplying everything in its field by three and a half times, were optimists. They advised shooting.

Below me the deep canyon lay, with at least a half-hour trip into it, out of its rocky bottom and up the slope to where the bear fed. By that time the bear would be still higher or might have taken alarm.

I hunched up comfortably in a certain cross-arm position that sometimes gets bull's-eyes at 300, adjusted the strap to the proper position, set the telescope dial to 400, cracked my fingers for luck, apostrophized the rifle, remembering misses at shorter range by half, then waited for that bear to walk out into a certain open white space by a broken snag that I had selected as his execution ground.

Below me the little stream sent up a pleasant tinkle of sound, tiny in the distance. The trees further down hummed softly in the breeze. The sun glowed warmly down on the rocks where I sat; there lacked but one thing to make it as pleasant a situation as one could wish—the hitting of a certain little .280 copper tube missile when the steel tube in my hands leaped under the blow of the explosion.

(Continued next week.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

PAY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of December 28, begins an editorial on the subject of "Pay for the National Guard" with the following words:

"Two of our correspondents in another column reply to our statements of last week in regard to the Militia Pay bill, and a gentleman resident in Washington holds up his hands in holy horror at the suggestion of Congressman Slayden that his colleagues in Congress may be influenced by motives other than those of lofty patriotic devotion to the best interests of the Army. One who holds these opinions is out of place in Washington, except as a freak exhibit in one of the glass cases of the Smithsonian Institution. It is possible that Mr. Slayden's experience of many years in Congress has taught him some things this innocent does not know."

The concluding paragraph of the remarks of the editor of the Army and Navy Journal on this subject is:

"It should be remembered that the point of view of the Army and Navy Journal is that every able-bodied citizen of the military age is bound to render service to his country and that the present intellectual training of the young men of the nation should be accompanied by a training for military service. Not fifty per cent. of the 112,000 officers and men of the National Guard appearing on paper are fit for campaigning, and officers familiar with conditions in the different States assure us that taking them as a whole the percentage of efficient men will fall to thirty per cent. of the paper strength of 112,000. It will require something more than pay for the Militia to make the force an efficient one. It requires hard and zealous work, such as cannot be had for pay, and the experience of the best regiments of the National Guard shows that their efficiency is due to an appeal to other motives on the part of those who have made them what they are than that of increasing their incomes."

It may be that the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN is so innocent that he does not know what is going on in Congress or what may be expected from men who have been elected by their constituents to represent them in the great national lawmaking body. It may be true that the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN is wrong and that members of Congress are unfaithful to their obligations and our laws, and that officers and men of the National Guard are bent only upon serving selfish ends, as was charged in the original editorial of the Army and Navy Journal.

On the other hand, though, it might be well to consider the possibility of the editor of the Army and Navy Journal being out of touch with the situation. It could be true that he is laboring under the disability of receiving bad advice from those who, speaking with the best of intentions, have a limited view or who with no desire to do harm have perhaps lost step with modern progress.

The question of what military legislation should be adopted cannot be approached from the standpoint of what is best for the Army, solely, or what is best for the National Guard, alone, but the question must be resolved wholly upon a determination of what is best for the country.

He would be a poor patriot and not the best soldier who, being an

officer of the Army, would urge only legislation which would redound to the benefit of the Army. Such is not the position of the best officers, nor of a majority of the officers in the Army.

The editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, the "gentleman resident in Washington," has had occasion to encounter a very large number of officers of the Army, and he is acquainted with their opinions upon the subject of military legislation. He has yet to encounter one officer of the active list of the Army who desires federal legislation for the Army at the expense of what he considers the best interests of the country.

You could reasonably expect an officer of the Army to be a little more favorable toward legislation to increase the efficiency of the Army than toward other legislation, because he naturally thinks more about that phase of the subject, but of late years an increasingly large number of officers of our Army have come to know something of the real inwardness of the Militia situation.

It would be very difficult to find many well-advised officers who would agree with the statements of the Army and Navy Journal made, as it says, upon the authority of officers familiar with the conditions in the different States, that the percentage of efficient men in the National Guard will fall to thirty per cent of the paper strength of 112,000.

In the first place the paper strength of the Organized Militia is 121,852. In the second place no man is in a position to tell what the real efficiency of the Militia of today may be. This Militia as it now stands has never been employed in war. We know there will be some very considerable surprises in store for those who see it in action for the first time.

Those who are unable to disassociate thoughts of the present Militia with the recollection of what the so-called Militia of ancient days failed to perform are blind and living in the past. The editor of the Army and Navy Journal ought to ask some other officers than those he says have advised him before he commits himself to declarations which are not only injurious to the National Guard, but which by reflex are bound to hurt the Army, and which cannot fail to be of damage to the country.

Suppose the editor had asked General Leonard Wood, the Chief of Staff, for his opinion of the National Guard and of pay for that organization, or what percentage of efficiency he expected.

Suppose the editor had queried of General Mills, the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, or the Secretary of War.

The official utterances of these gentlemen, who ought to know, do not provide a basis for such conclusions as this unfortunate editor has reached. Unfortunate, we say, because we do not believe he intends to be unjust or to do harm. We think his intentions are good, but we know he is wrong and we are sure that his mistaken position arises through the receipt of information from untrustworthy sources.

We would recommend a reading of the last report of the Secretary of War to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal. From it he would learn that the Secretary says:

"The present strength of the National Guard or Organized Militia, according to the latest reports, is 121,852 officers and enlisted men. During the ten years that have elapsed since the passage of the militia law repealing the archaic statute of 1792 and placing the militia upon a basis of organization and equipment similar to that of the Regular Army there has been an increase of but 5,305 in its strength, indicating that this force has about reached its limit of size under the present laws. The immense increase in its efficiency for field service, however, was clearly indicated in the joint maneuvers which were held during the past summer. One hundred and three thousand four hundred and fifty-three officers and enlisted men of the National Guard participated in field or camp service during the past summer, a greater number than ever before, and 67,280 of this number participated in maneuvers with the Regular Army. The maneuver campaign plan previously used in Massachusetts was given general application as far as practicable. In the five maneuver campaigns conducted this year conditions closely resembling actual field service were obtained by starting opposing forces several days' march apart and by having these forces approach and locate each other under war conditions. By this means the proper use of the different arms was required, camps were made daily on new ground, the delivery of supplies at new places was necessary, and the instruction took place daily over new and unfamiliar ground; in addi-

tion, the use of semi-permanent camps, with their many conveniences and lack of instruction, was avoided. The plan brought forth increased interest and instruction to the troops engaged and proved very satisfactory.

The usual camps of instruction for officers were held during the year, and were attended by over 3,000 militia officers; in addition, twenty-four officers of the Field Artillery pursued a month's course at the School of Fire for the first time, and seven medical officers attended the initial course of the field service medical school, with gratifying results in both cases. Forty-five militia officers attended the garrison or service schools of the Regular Army, and of this number twenty-two were found proficient in all subjects."

We have no quarrel with the Army and Navy Journal, and we are not going to permit any slurring reference to us, or failure to find the necessary type to print the words "Arms and the Man" to constitute a cause for a grievance.

We attempted in our editorial criticising the position of the Army and Navy Journal to correct, so far as lay within our power, the harm which that ill-judged editorial would accomplish. A return to the subject is made with reluctance and only because the succeeding utterance of the Army and Navy Journal was as plainly capable of doing harm and as clearly based upon insufficient information as the first editorial.

The truth of the business today is this, and the Journal might as well understand it one time as another. The best officers of the Army, those men who are doing things in the Army and who control the destinies of that force, the best men in the National Guard; the men who are towers of strength in their various localities and who give to their military service the highest, the best, the most unselfish there is in them, are jointly and mutually devoted to that which will produce better military preparation in this country with all which such a project involves: The betterment and increase of the Army; the betterment and increase of the National Guard, and that co-ordination of the efforts in each during instruction and peace employment which shall make them as fit as circumstances will allow to bear the first brunt of any attack leveled against the country.

The man who stands on the sidelines and tries to howl down the efforts of these champions of a good cause may be honest and earnest and well-intentioned, but he is ill advised and he must be corrected.

A periodical which permits itself to be misled upon a subject of such grave importance to the nation is committing a grievous fault. Sentiment in the United States is against reasonable military preparation. The strongest agency which can be invoked to change the character of this sentiment is the assistance of the National Guard.

No National Guardsman educated to a reasonable degree of efficiency—and there are many such in this country today—believes that you can make irregular troops as good, without a baptism of fire and service against an enemy, as a force made up of professional soldiers, but every one of these men knows that in the National Guard military spirit may be kept alive and that the force as it stands at the outbreak of hostilities will be so far superior to an army of raw troops made up of citizens just enrolled as to justify the expenditure of very considerable sums upon it before war comes.

Such know also that for every good thing to improve the Army and to better the military situation of the country, the strongest and most wholesome impulse is continually furnished by the National Guard.

If the Army and Navy Journal will send its editor to Washington to interview General Wood, General Mills and even a few members of Congress, the mistaken position of that important publication will be quickly abandoned.

CABINET-MAKING.

We notice a press dispatch this morning from Minneapolis, which says many northwestern friends of Mr. James J. Hill are urging him for Secretary of Agriculture.

Everyone except Mr. Wilson of course is interested in this subject, and we ourselves have some ideas which we are not unwilling to express.

Let us accept, then, Mr. James J. Hill as Secretary of Agriculture,

and permit us to put forward as co-members Mr. J. P. Morgan for Secretary of the Treasury and canny Andrew Carnegie for Secretary of War.

Now go ahead, Mr. Wilson, and pick out the rest of your Cabinet!

THE PROOF.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Having been informed that some question has been raised both as to the accuracy of the score published December 19 of the 50-shot match shot by Harry A. Dill, giving him a total of 1,161, and as to the possibility of a Krag rifle being capable of making such a group, I have taken the liberty, as a personal witness of the match, of enclosing the following affidavit, covering the facts, and request that you will be kind enough to publish both this letter and the affidavit in your next issue. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing you the compliments of the season, I am, very truly yours,

E. H. WILLIAMSON, JR., Treasurer.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia:

On this 24th day of December, 1912, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State and county, personally appeared E. H. Williamson, Jr., who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that: He is Treasurer of the Philadelphia Rifle Association. That on December 14 he was present at the outdoor range of the association, near Llanerch, Delaware county, Pa., and personally witnessed the shooting of a 50-shot match on the German Ring target, at 200 yards, by the rangemaster, Harry A. Dill. That he saw every shot marked and scored, and in many cases saw the bulletholes in the target through the range telescope; that he saw the central portion of the target, which had been completely cut out of the black by the 16 shots which hit on or within the 25 ring, said portion having been brought up by the pit boy after the match; that the scores as published in ARMS AND THE MAN in issue of December 19 are correct and true in every particular; that the match was shot with a regular "Krag" rifle fitted with a telescope, with the full military weight of trigger pull and no palm rest; that the ammunition used was reloaded with cast "Ideal" bullet and 23½ grains of Lightning powder, bullets having copper gas checks on base.

E. H. WILLIAMSON, JR., Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of December, 1912.

(SEAL.)

JAMES A. MARTIN, Notary Public.

Commission expires January 21, 1915.

MR. CROSSMAN IS HAPPY.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec. 10, 1912.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

This is just before I take to the woods:

Mr. A. D. Hanks, who through three articles in ARMS AND THE MAN was unable to get the reason for the Ordnance Department angles of elevation figures through his head, has again arrived on the scene, this time with around 2,000 words apparently referring to me.

I pick but two choice morsels, then flee.

One of them—"On firing at 300 yards, why does Mr. Crossman not set his sight at 8.26 feet so as to agree with the Ordnance Department."

The other, an expressed doubt as to whether or not a rifle accurately sighted in for 200 yards, could hit an object 16 inches high at 500 yards, by holding the sights at the top of it.

I did admit that quite often I found no difference between 200 and 300 yards in my elevation, due possibly to the difference between 200 and 300 yards positions.

Why I don't use 8.26 FEET elevation for 300 yards I don't know, honest, I give it up. I've used yards and degrees on my micrometer, but using feet elevation on a rear sight gets me. I rather think the reason is because I forgot my stepladder and couldn't reach over 7.25 feet high.

And, when any man who has occupied as much valuable space with his figures, as has Mr. Hanks, still feels doubtful as to whether a rifle sighted in for 200 yards, drops but 16 inches when shot at 500—and prefers to wait for the actual shooting to settle his doubts, then I've got nothing to say. The reason for his trouble with the O. D. figures is clear.

However, it is not fair for Mr. Hanks or Mr. Roberts to drag Dr. Mann into any such statement. Dr. Mann was never party to any claim that a rifle sighted for 200 would drop but 16 inches when shot at 500 without change of sights, nor will Dr. Mann ever appear defending such a statement.

Supposing figure-ridden Mr. Hanks figure out for us the ballistics of a bullet that drops but 16 inches at 500 when sighted in for 200, when our present .280 drops a full 41 inches through the same stunt, and the .280 has the paltry 3,150 ft. secs. behind its high coefficient.

I am tickled to note that I've been writing drivel. Cheerfully admitted if Mr. Hanks's last article is NOT to be thus classified. So long as I'm different, I'm happy.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

A Necessary Exception.

"Ah, my friend," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "it is true that we can really accomplish nothing until the crooked has been made straight."

"Of course," interrupted the man in the loud clothes, "you except corkscrews?"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

A GOOD SEASON'S WORK.

The entire personnel of the First Illinois Infantry of Chicago is literally "tickled to death" with the remarkably fine showing made by the regiment in rifle practice during the year 1912. As a glance at the report which follows will show, remarkably large gains were made. It looks as if there was concerted effort and team work somewhere, but, whatever the cause, the results are the thing.

The Class B firing was very advantageous in this, that it has gotten the new men thoroughly interested in rifle shooting, so that next year, if they shoot the same course as in 1912, the men will go on the marksman course, army classification, a great deal better qualified than if they were compelled to start that course the first year of service.

CONSOLIDATED RIFLE REPORT, SEASON 1912.

	Class A.					Class B.					Not		Figure of Merit.		Armory.	
	ER.	SS.	M.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Clas-	Str.	1912.	1911.	Gain.		SS.
Regt.	15	89	22	31	10	5	329	20	27	43	591	87.44	47.99	39.45	226	993
2d Bn.	4	26	4	10	3	0	128	2	5	12	194	87.09	38.88	48.21	96	63
3d Bn.	2	23	9	8	1	1	106	7	5	2	164	86.33	47.71	38.62	79	49
1st Bn.	3	28	6	11	5	2	87	11	13	1	167	83.43	50.12	33.31	39	77
Hdqs.	3	10	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	28	51	121.52	106.36	15.16	5	2
M.G.P.	3	2	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	15	96.00	70.00	26.00	7	2

GOOD DOPE.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Mr. G. I. Royce's article in regard to encouraging the new men to come out and shoot is a good suggestion and I know personally that Mr. Royce practices what he preaches, being always ready to lend both firearms and advice as needed.

After you get a man into your club and get his entrance fee and dues don't drop him. Stay with him, watch his shooting and show him how to better it and don't get sore if he beats you on your own game.

Teach him about holding, showing him how to press the trigger without jumping at it. Get him into the habit of calling his holds and if he gets discouraged cheer him up and encourage him to stay with the game and beat it. Many a "pigtail" of one year has made a fair shot by keeping at it in spite of his poor beginning.

If he starts off well he may get the swell head and backslide, but lots of men do better the first day than for many shoots afterwards.

Encourage every man to get a score book and show him how to make his changes for windage and elevation, and above all else, tell him why you make these changes and encourage him to make his own corrections because he must know why he makes them in order to get the full benefit. Give him the benefit of your knowledge you have gathered by your experience and even if he does finally beat you on the range, that does not make you shoot any the less good.

You will make many warm friends this way and will soon take as much pleasure in his good shooting as in your own.

I've been through all the discouragement resulting from a bad case of flinching and by hard and constant effort believe I have broken myself of it as I have not ducked a shot for a long time.

I remember those who encouraged me and I certainly appreciated any hints they gave me and so am only too glad to help anyone else going through the same experience.

W. R. JACKSON,
Pasadena, Cal.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The council of the British Association has had under consideration the regulations of the Bisley Meetings for 1913, which will be held from July 14 to 26, and the following are the important changes and alterations that have been decided upon, viz:

The regulations for service rifle sights will be similar to those for 1912. Sights approved by the Council for use in 1912 have been approved for next year. Manufacturers wishing to submit new sights for use in 1913 must do so before February 1. For match rifles the regulations will be as for 1912, as it is probable that in 1914 there may be modifications in the conditions as to bore and ammunition.

It has also been decided in individual competitions to introduce one man firing at a time with a time allowance, but this will not apply to shoulder-to-shoulder competitions. Instead of having separate competitions for the several classes, the number of prizes in each competition will be divided in proportion to the number of entries in each class. Centrals will be abolished in all competitions. Blow-off shots will be done away with and replaced by practice shots.

Maj. Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the Council, will represent the National Rifle Association on the British Olympic Council for the current Olympiad.

Surprise for Bridegroom.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, said at the recent banquet of the American Society of Naval Engineers:

"A very fashionable wedding once took place in Washington. Only the intimate friends of either family were invited, and all seemed to be bent on having the best time of their lives. There was, however, one exception. A young man did not seem to be enjoying himself a bit.

"Instead of mingling with the gathering, the sad-looking young gentleman wandered around the house, inspecting the wedding presents and displaying great interest in the decorations.

"Finally the happy bridegroom noticed the fellow, and, wishing to say something pleasant, and having imbibed enough to be able to do so, asked him why he did not mingle and have some fun.

"'Have you kissed the bride yet?' he asked.

"'Well,' said the sad one, 'not lately.'"—*Kansas City Journal.*

NEITHER DOING ANY KICKING.

IN a number of accounts which have been published in regard to the recent rifle shooting contest of the New York City high school boys at the State range at Peekskill, several statements have been made as to the injuries which the boys sustained in consequence of the "kick" of the Government rifle and ammunition, and as a result of the suggestion recently made in ARMS AND THE MAN that it would be well that the practice should be conducted with a cartridge containing a smaller quantity of powder, much comment has been aroused.

General Wingate, president of the Public Schools Athletic League, for the purpose of securing an accurate statement of the facts in regard to the matter, requested the coach of each team which participated in the match to make a report on the matter. The following is a summary of the reports which have been sent to him in reply:

E. W. Foote, coach of the Dewitt Clinton High School, states: "The boys reported that the recoil of the gun did stiffen up their arms for a short time after the meet, but they did not suffer any other than mere temporary effects. One boy did get a swollen lip, but I was unable to find any other injury received by our boys. They all appear to be enthusiastic about the shoot, and look upon any weariness and fatigue incident to the shooting as merely all in the day's work. I think I am justified in saying they are unanimously in favor of the outdoor shoot being carried on under the same conditions as the last one."

W. L. Foster, coach of the High School of Commerce, states: "The physical condition of the boys was excellent, and they were all in favor of the same equipment in other outdoor meets. Two or three on their first shots had their noses skinned from contact with the recoiling rifle, and three noticed that their ears 'buzzed' for a day or two following the match. Only two had lacerations or discolored shoulders, though none used any special kind of padding. After the first two or three shots they did not mind the recoil or the noise."

R. P. Fairchild, coach of the Boys' High School, reports: "The boys could not say enough in praise of the outing and the shooting on that day. None of them complained of being tired, and, although most of them spoke of the 'kick' of the guns, yet none of them suffered the slightest ill effect as a result."

A. E. Firt, coach of the Flushing High School, said: "The boys were all well pleased and have no complaint to make. They were in no way lamed or tired, and would be glad to do the thing over again."

Manton E. Merchant, coach of Erasmus Hall High School, reports: "My boys inform me that they had no ill effects of any kind from noise, shock, recoil or fatigue from the use of the Springfield rifle and service charge at the shooting at Peekskill."

P. B. Mann, coach of the Morris High School, says: "Every member of the Morris Rifle Team is emphatic in saying that they were not sore and did not suffer any discomfort. They were delighted with the concussion and would like a heavier cartridge if it could be arranged."

Frank E. Kerr, coach of the Curtis High School, reports: "I have consulted each of the eleven members of the rifle team that attended the Peekskill match. They have no criticisms at all and unanimously say, 'Give us another just like it.'"

E. G. Mueller, coach of the Manual Training High School, reports: "Twelve boys who went to Peekskill report that they learned very much by the experience. But two boys report that they experienced a 'kick' of the gun, and this was because the rifle was not held properly."

Edwin H. Boret, coach of the Commercial High School, reports of the boys individually that they experienced no difficulty and had a pleasant time; it was fine sport using the big gun; the guns gave absolutely no trouble.

M. Gammon, coach of the Richmond Hill High School, reports: "All but one of the boys had never used a rifle, and the latter had used a .22. All say the 'kick' did not interfere with their shooting, and that the noise of the gun of their companion was unpleasant, but not their own. They would not prefer a lighter charge."

Eugene A. Colligan, coach of the Eastern District High School, reported that the plan used at Peekskill was the very best that could be used; could find no ground for criticism. The individual boys reported that they had no difficulty with the "kick." They believe it better to use the regulation charge.

George J. Loewy, coach of the Bryant High School, makes a separate report on each boy. Four reported that the recoil had a very small effect and seven reported that it had no effect. All but two reported that the noise was such as to distract their attention—the two that this had no effect. The general conclusion was that neither had any lasting effect upon them.

Great attention has been paid in instructing the boys to impress upon them the necessity of holding the rifle tight to the shoulder in order to avoid the recoil which would otherwise be experienced. It was only where this was forgotten that the boys were in any way punished. The "bang on the nose" which is reported by a few was owing to the fact that inadvertently the thumb was put across the stock so that it came in contact with the nose when the gun was fired.

These reports demonstrate the important fact that the boy of the high schools can be so trained in his school with the artificial gun machine that when he is taken into the open air to shoot, both standing and prone, with a military rifle and service ammunition he will be as good or a better marksman than the average National Guardsman.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

Headquarters of the N. R. A.
Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones.

Headquarters U. S. R. A.
Springfield, Mass.
Secretary, J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main St.

U. S. R. A. PISTOL LEAGUE

HONORABLE MENTION.

	Possibles.
J. E. Wilburn, Spokane.....	3
R. P. Prentys, San Francisco.....	2
Frank J. Dreher, Denver.....	2
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	1
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield.....	1
G. Armstrong, San Francisco.....	1
Geo. L. Hosmer, Boston.....	1
G. W. Mattmiller, Louisville.....	1
A. M. Poindexter, Denver.....	1
F. V. Berger, Spokane.....	1
B. H. Coats, Spokane.....	1
L. B. Rush, Spokane.....	1
Royal, Pittsburgh.....	1
Scott, Warren, Ohio.....	1
Fort, Baltimore.....	1
Seaborn, Youngstown.....	1

STANDING, 10TH MATCH.

	Won	Lost
Spokane.....	10	0
Manhattan.....	10	0
Golden Gate.....	9	0
Portland.....	9	1
Boston.....	8	1
Denver.....	8	1
Philadelphia.....	8	2
Springfield.....	8	2
St. Louis-Colonial.....	7	3
Youngstown.....	6	4
Natl. Capital.....	5	4
Pittsburgh.....	5	4
Providence.....	5	5
Louisville.....	5	5
Columbus.....	3	6
Shell Mound.....	2	7
Tacoma.....	2	8
Osborn.....	2	8
Cincinnati.....	2	8
Belleville.....	2	8
Warren.....	2	8
Myles Standish.....	1	8
Baltimore.....	1	8
Dallas.....	1	8
Citizens.....	0	10

OFFICIAL SCORE.

FIRST MATCH.

Manhattan.....1,108	vs. Philadelphia.....1,005
Springfield.....1,106	Spokane.....1,112
Portland.....1,063	St. L.-Colonial.....1,075
Boston.....1,076	Providence.....1,057
Denver.....1,098	Tacoma.....998
Golden Gate.....1,076	Osborn.....1,022
Natl. Capital.....1,041	Cincinnati.....972
Columbus.....1,043	Youngstown.....1,065
Pittsburgh.....1,051	Belleville.....952
Myles Standish.....1,032	Citizens.....803
Shell Mound.....1,022	Warren.....1,026
Baltimore.....1,011	Louisville.....1,029

SECOND MATCH.

Philadelphia.....1,039	vs. Spokane.....1,124
Manhattan.....1,104	St. L.-Colonial.....1,088
Springfield.....1,115	Providence.....1,068
Portland.....1,100	Tacoma.....1,033
Boston.....1,065	Osborn.....958
Denver.....1,089	Cincinnati.....953
Golden Gate.....1,114	Youngstown.....1,066
Natl. Capital.....1,078	Belleville.....950
Columbus.....1,072	Citizens.....737
Pittsburgh.....1,054	Warren.....1,003
Myles Standish.....1,002	Louisville.....1,053
Shell Mound.....1,077	Dallas.....1,042

THIRD MATCH.

Spokane.....1,095	vs. St. L.-Colonial.....1,065
Philadelphia.....1,067	Providence.....1,048
Manhattan.....1,102	Tacoma.....1,013
Springfield.....1,093	Osborn.....993
Portland.....1,110	Cincinnati.....967
Boston.....1,084	Youngstown.....1,046
Denver.....1,103	Belleville.....981
Golden Gate.....1,109	Citizens.....755
Natl. Capital.....1,078	Warren.....1,023
Columbus.....1,052	Louisville.....1,060
Pittsburgh.....1,084	Dallas.....1,047
Myles Standish.....1,023	Baltimore.....1,034

FOURTH MATCH.

St. L.-Colonial.....1,087	vs. Providence.....1,070
Spokane.....1,121	Tacoma.....1,013
Philadelphia.....1,074	Osborn.....1,033
Manhattan.....1,131	Cincinnati.....991
Springfield.....1,128	Youngstown.....1,062
Portland.....1,102	Belleville.....992
Boston.....1,092	Citizens.....787
Denver.....1,126	Warren.....1,030
Golden Gate.....1,086	Louisville.....1,066
Natl. Capital.....1,040	Dallas.....1,044
Columbus.....1,045	Baltimore.....1,014
Pittsburgh.....1,096	Shell Mound.....1,071

FIFTH MATCH.

Providence.....1,081	vs. Tacoma.....938
St. L.-Colonial.....1,087	Osborn.....1,021
Spokane.....1,115	Cincinnati.....991
Philadelphia.....1,116	Youngstown.....1,081
Manhattan.....1,113	Belleville.....934
Springfield.....1,106	Citizens.....890
Portland.....1,089	Warren.....1,038
Boston.....1,081	Louisville.....1,048
Denver.....1,114	Dallas.....1,050
Golden Gate.....1,112	Baltimore.....1,048
Natl. Capital.....1,072	Shell Mound.....1,060
Columbus.....1,052	Myles Standish.....1,027

SIXTH MATCH.

Tacoma.....941	vs. Osborn.....1,049
Providence.....1,088	Cincinnati.....967
St. L.-Colonial.....1,073	Youngstown.....1,087
Spokane.....1,111	Belleville.....948
Philadelphia.....1,110	Citizens.....931
Manhattan.....1,124	Warren.....1,019
Springfield.....1,110	Louisville.....1,046
Portland.....1,095	Dallas.....1,050
Boston.....1,111	Baltimore.....1,029
Denver.....1,124	Shell Mound.....1,081
Golden Gate.....1,097	Myles Standish.....1,013
Natl. Capital.....1,102	Pittsburgh.....1,102

SEVENTH MATCH.

Osborn.....958	vs. Cincinnati.....991
Tacoma.....971	Youngstown.....1,107
Providence.....1,064	Belleville.....991
St. L.-Colonial.....1,068	Citizens.....951
Spokane.....1,134	Warren.....1,042
Philadelphia.....1,126	Louisville.....1,058
Manhattan.....1,111	Dallas.....1,060
Springfield.....1,116	Baltimore.....1,044
Portland.....1,099	Shell Mound.....1,059
Boston.....1,113	Myles Standish.....954
Denver.....1,128	Pittsburgh.....1,092
Golden Gate.....1,119	Columbus.....1,038

UNOFFICIAL SCORE.

EIGHTH MATCH.

Cincinnati.....991	vs. Youngstown.....1,088
Osborn.....967	Belleville.....974
Tacoma.....993	Citizens.....
Providence.....1,062	Warren.....1,015
St. L.-Colonial.....1,075	Louisville.....1,037
Spokane.....1,136	Dallas.....1,046
Philadelphia.....1,086	Baltimore.....1,024
Manhattan.....1,130	Shell Mound.....1,042
Springfield.....1,102	Myles Standish.....751
Portland.....1,106	Pittsburgh.....1,094
Boston.....1,112	Columbus.....1,071
Denver.....1,096	Natl. Capital.....1,085

NINTH MATCH.

Youngstown.....1,071	vs. Belleville.....967
Cincinnati.....1,003	Citizens.....
Osborn.....1,003	Warren.....1,047
Tacoma.....1,014	Louisville.....1,083
Providence.....1,097	Dallas.....1,048
St. L.-Colonial.....1,096	Baltimore.....1,043
Spokane.....1,119	Shell Mound.....1,089
Philadelphia.....1,105	Myles Standish.....997
Manhattan.....1,104	Pittsburgh.....1,083
Springfield.....1,112	Columbus.....1,071
Portland.....1,114	Natl. Capital.....1,092
Boston.....1,102	Golden Gate.....1,105

TENTH MATCH.

Belleville.....995	vs. Citizens.....
Youngstown.....1,076	Warren.....1,038
Cincinnati.....1,003	Louisville.....1,056
Osborn.....1,040	Dallas.....1,019
Tacoma.....1,056	Baltimore.....1,023
Providence.....1,071	Shell Mound.....1,082
St. L.-Colonial.....1,092	Myles Standish.....992
Spokane.....1,111	Pittsburgh.....1,099
Philadelphia.....1,085	Columbus.....1,080
Manhattan.....1,117	Natl. Capital.....1,108
Springfield.....1,117	Golden Gate.....1,120
Portland.....1,085	Denver.....1,084

SPOKANE.

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Wilburn.....226	Wilburn.....230	Stansbury.....226	Berger.....225
Butters.....224	Rapp.....222	Coats.....222	Butters.....218
Rush.....221	Coats.....216		
Total.....1,119	Total.....1,111		

OLYMPIC.

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Prentys.....226	Armstrong.....230	Gorman.....224	Prentys.....230
Randall.....222	Gorman.....223	Tinder.....219	Mills.....220
Armstrong.....214	Prichard.....217		
Total.....1,105	Total.....1,120		

TACOMA.

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Leidy.....211	Perrow.....221	Perrow.....207	Scofield.....213
Scotfield.....203	Leidy.....212	Scott.....203	Scott.....209
Knoble.....190	Vanderkrupter.....201		
Total.....1,014	Total.....1,056		

ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.

Match 7.		Match 8.	
Krondl.....226	Ayer.....222	Ayer.....224	Schrader.....220
Dr. Moore.....208	Krondl.....216	Frese.....207	Olcott.....209
Schrader.....203	Frese.....208		
Total.....1,068	Total.....1,075		

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Krondl.....229	Ayer.....221	Ayer.....221	Schrader.....220
Moore.....220	Moore.....218	Frese.....213	Olcott.....217
Schrader.....213	Krondl.....217		
Total.....1,096	Total.....1,092		

COLUMBUS.

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Morrall	230	Morrall	234
Snook	229	Snook	224
Ream	211	Smith	215
Smith	204	Ream	210
Parker	197	Parker	197
Total	1,071	Total	1,080

SHELL MOUND.

Match 9.		Match 10.	
Harris	228	Wixson	227
Wixson	221	Harris	223
Siebe	218	Siebe	216
Christie	217	Kraul	208
Poulter	205	Christie	208
Total	1,089	Total	1,082

The dope of "Gloomy," who sends in the "Olympic Offerings" is about the best thing we know of for a tonic. He has the right spirit and simply sets down his impressions in an interesting narrative style. If "Gloomy" stops writing to us there will sure be gloom about this office.

SPOKANE SPARKS.

The "Spokanes" are still hitting the eleven hundred gait, making 1,119 in Match 9 against Shell Mound and 1,111 against Pittsburgh in Match 10. Wilburn was not feeling very well when he came in to shoot in the matches, he had the sick headache and when he started to shoot he had a bale of cotton in each ear to keep out the noise. He only made 226 in the first match and 230 in the last. But he shot away the headache in the two matches and fired a 50-shot string for practice making 478, pretty good for a sick man.

Rush shot his 38 special, 8-inch Pope barrel, hand loaded ammunition, all the other shooters used the 22 10-inch pistol with Wilburn barrel. By the way, I see the ARMS AND THE MAN has Wilburn down as making a possible for Portland Oregon. We can't stand for that, Mr. Editor, for the U. S. R. A. might give us another bump for shooting a man on more than one team and put us down to the foot again.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

We shot our No. 9 match against Spokane and made 1,089. Hope they did not fall down as we are so used to getting beaten that we would feel very sore to win a match. We love to write our names on the targets, get two or three bum shots; swear; try again; do the same thing over again; turn in your targets to the team captain, clean up and Good Night.

Match No. 10 against Providence 1,082; some score for us, you can bet by the time we reach 1,100 every other team will make 1,200. Mr. Henry Harris has come to our rescue and he has put courage in our team; we feel that if Olympic can take the "Spring" out of Springfield like Spokane did, just watch us get beat.

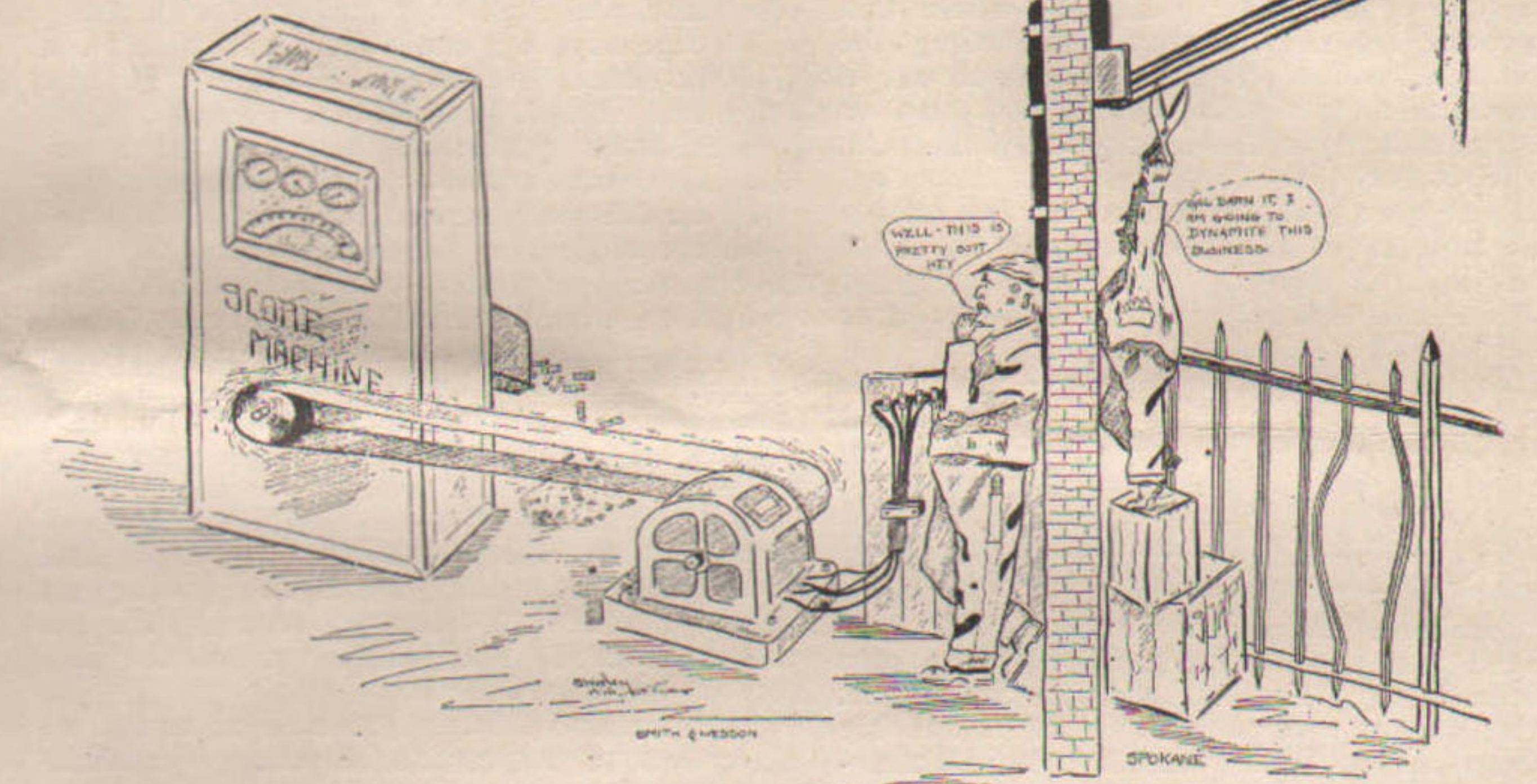
Thank the Indians that they left lots of Shells in Shell Mound so that we can let our fellow shooters help themselves but we hope to take the Bell out of Belleville when our turn comes.

We are missing two members off our team, hope some more like Harris turn up. Mr. Hough could be a great help to our team just now, hope he will get the fever and help us out.

Henry Harris was the high man on both teams, 228 for Match No. 9, 223 for Match No. 10; some score that, Henry.

Mr. W. H. Christie will get down to business soon as he will be with us from now on. C. J. Doehring had a very busy day and it did not help his shooting very much.

F. M. Kraul will do better as the times roll on. We hope that Chris Otten will come home so that he can join our team. He started a pistol club in Germany, where he is spend-



ing the holidays. Everybody is doing it, what? 1,100. Wishing all you brother shooters a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we are the

SHELL MOUND PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB,
W. A. SIEBE.

OLYMPIC OFFERINGS.

MY DEAR AL BLANCO:

Well here I am still at large. Mr. Prentys thinks so much of his old gun he has got a guard to watch it. He uncovered it long enough in the matches this week to shoot 226 out of 230 against Boston and Springfield, respectively.

This gentleman was high again in the Boston match and tied with Armstrong for the "Big Cheese" against Springfield. We are still shooting against the bunch on a borrowed range, that of the Shell Mound Club. They have a fair range, but it is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. On our shooting nights it seems that the Passenger Association has conspired to run all the trains West of Chicago past Shell Mound Park. It is a funny thing to be holding good with 4 tens on a target and to have one of those pesky trains pass. A man could not hold on a barrel head. While Armstrong was up against Boston the first section of a side-door Pullman came along taking six minutes to pass. May be there was not some choice ones let out. Randall will challenge that "guy" from Philadelphia. The gang decided at an indignation meeting to insist on being given a time allowance. The Governor tried it on Armstrong and it took just four hours for him to shoot his score. He nearly froze to death waiting for a lull in the music of whistles and squealing hogs.

The writer will say that he got a very bad call down from Jimmie Gorman because he has mentioned that shooter as "Old Jim." Now it is true that any one that knows Mr. Gorman knows that "Old Jim," excuse me, is the youngest kid in our bunch. The boy will be known in the future as Kid Gorman, chum of Kid Royce. The kid is still trying to make tens with a screw driver.

In the last ARMS AND THE MAN I see a cartoon of Springfield where he has spat out the "Hot Dog" Spokane. The "Hot Dog" having burned his mouth. In the pan lies another "Hot Dog" labeled San Francisco. Now that hot one was dished up this week to Mr. Springfield and if he did not let S. F. cool he may again have burned his mouth because S. F. was 1,120 degrees hot. We are praying that she got a good burn. I will admit tho that in all past matches Springfield seems to have had our goats. We are hoping that the "Hoodoo" is off now. We scored what looked like 1,120 there being several shots in doubt as in all scores. When shot with the hobs fresh there would be little question. If we would get all doubtful shots we would have about 1,123, and if none were

allowed we would have 1,116, 17 or 18; that is one of the bad features.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, we will cross bats with the rest of you soon.

Don't you dare send us a postal with your scores.

GLOOMY.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

As there are no league matches this week, I will just drop in and have a chat with you on general principles. I see the "Spokanes" won the last two matches from Shell Mound and Pittsburgh, making ten straight wins for Spokane. But methinks I can hear breakers ahead. The National Capital and the oncoming Denverites are the teams that will make the big noise against us in the next match January 1st. The boys here will not be able to get much practice between now and the match. Frank Fromm goes out and has a Slutzenfest once in a while and is getting back to his old form again. Rapp says if some one would hold the target so it would not move when he shoots he would get on the team every match. We are all hoping that Wilburn will be off the sick list by the next shoot. If he is, and shoots any better than he does when he is not feeling well—well you leaguers had better look out, that's all.

All the other shooters are plodding along and don't have much to say, but are always on the job when the bell rings for them to go after the ten spots.

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

The writer noted with interest the "hot one" handed to him by Spokane, but after recovering from the shock has endeavored to "come back."

Last night—yes, last night—lo and behold, in the distance lay a crowd of angry revolver shooters awaiting the call of the governor to start the shoot. Who was it that they were laying for? Well, this is under your hat. It was the Columbus Revolver Club and the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. "Pete" Dolfen, the old standby, was at the head of this affair, pulling down a most beautiful 226, and the lowest total any man would accept was 221, and this was claimed by three only—Lawrence, Wakefield and Axtell. Ever hear of Axtell? Well, he sure is one of those kind that can't loose his nerve. He will be able to shoot when his nerve is all gone.

When it comes to a good score, we wish to call attention to the 231 snapped up by P. J. Dolfen in the second Match, No. 10, with Golden Gate. I assume that Mr. Dolfen was aware of the fact that Golden Gate is putting up an awfully strong fight in this game, and, as no club has stopped them as yet, it is time someone did their best toward making a score to stop them. But this stopping is yet to be seen, when the official scores come out. In fact, a 224 was not the worst kind of scores for two to pull down at the same time. Calkins was seen coming in with one of these

224's, and Axtell couldn't stand it, so sneaked out and brought one in for himself.

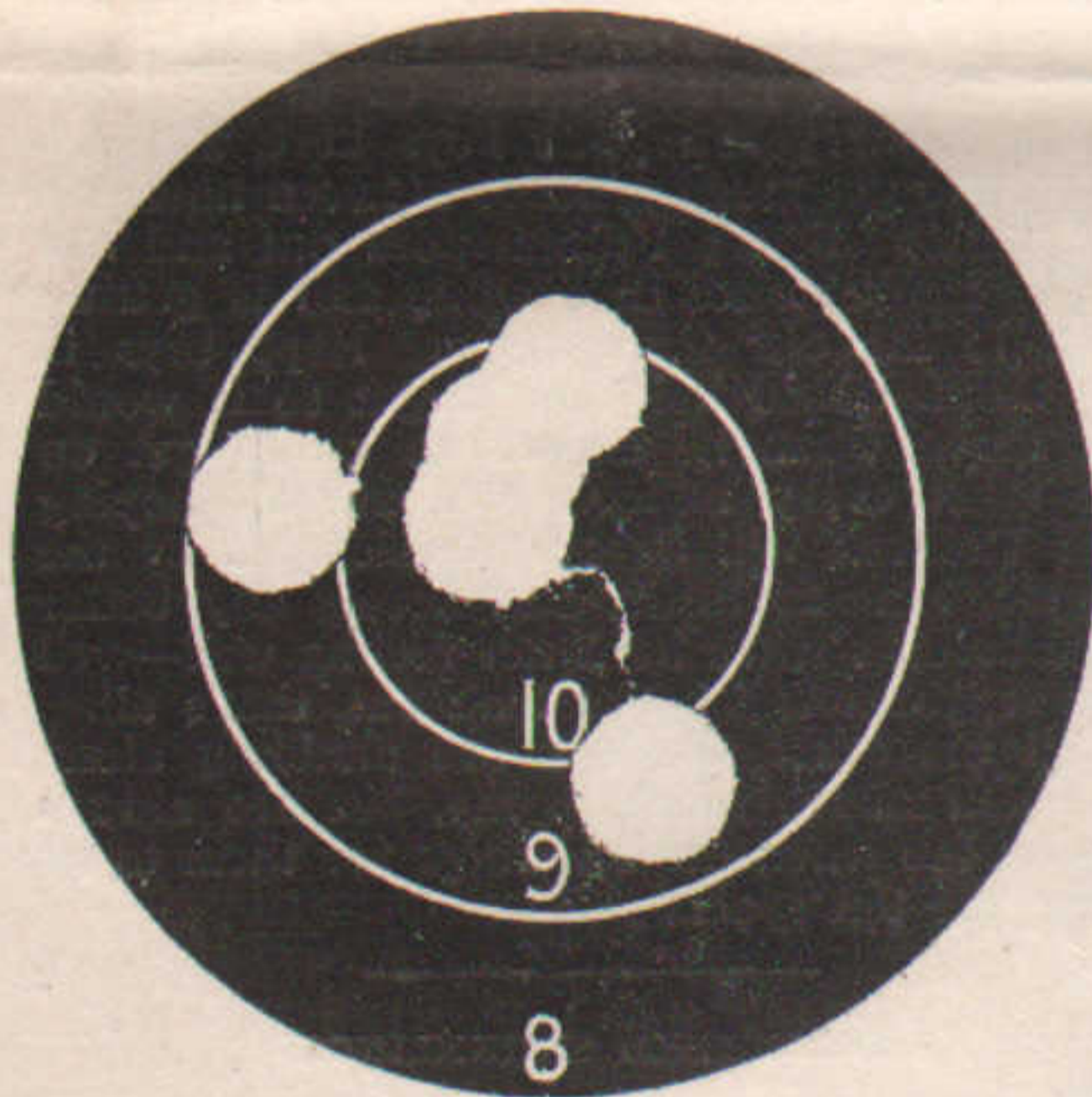
As for the score machine, we think it a very handy thing about the place and would that it proves very satisfactory. Regarding the brick wall, would say that a stronger one is contemplated, as rumors are about that someone was seen trying to destroy the plant. Oh, you Spokane! We dropped that "hot one" and will give you lots of credit, but at the same time hope that some one of the good teams left for you to shoot will hang your hide on their barn door. Then, when it is hung, we will look for a "chance."

This probably won't reach the ARMS AND THE MAN readers until a Merry Christmas wish would be too late, so we will wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

E. M. S.

There is one man in the U. S. R. A. League who deserves recognition for work well performed and patience personified. That man is Capt. Percy Patterson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., governor for the U. S. R. A. and big squeeze on the Osborn team. Captain Patterson averages around 225. Very seldom does the team total go over 1,000, but at last it came. Everybody but one made over 200, and the high score of Osborn for its league experience, 1,040, has been recorded. Good work, Captain. See you at Perry.

Revolver shots are taking to the new Peters wad-cutter bullet with avidity. Possibles are of almost daily occurrence. A possible under no circumstances is an accident. It is the result of careful holding, trigger pull, and, most important of all, accurate ammunition. Inasmuch as several possibles have recently been made with the new wad-cutter bullet, it is good evidence that the ammunition is accurate. Herewith is a target by Mr. George A. Muenzenmaier, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



Possible score of 50 at 20 yards, indoors, by Mr. Geo. A. Muenzenmaier, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, using the Peters .44 S. & W. special smokeless midrange cartridges with the new Peters wad-cutter bullet.

A very handsome card, wishing us a Merry Christmas and prosperous New Year, has been received from the Peters Cartridge Company. It makes us feel better to know that this mighty busy concern has time to stop and give a word of cheer to other folks. Similarly, we have a very pretty card from our old friend, Chester Smith, of the Remington-UMC Company; also one from John Knuebel, of Buffalo, 1912 Argentina Team man. We acknowledge these with thanks and best wishes for the New Year.

MY DEAR AL BLANCO:

We shot Matches 7 and 8 Tuesday night, 7 against Columbus and 8 against ourselves; and I will bet the last Lincoln cent we have that we won both matches. We put up 1,119 in Match 7. Gorman and Armstrong, as captains, chose up and shot teams in Match 8, the losing captain to buy. In the middle of the match, when the shooting was the thickest, Armstrong gathered up his equipment in a hurry and rushed out and left us, also his team. We think something awful must have happened to George. Gorman's team scored

1,095, with Gorman high, he shooting a .38 revolver with Linder's patent hump bullet, scoring 231. One of our farmed-out players, Willie Siebe, was high with the pistol with 225.

George says we don't get fresh "stuff" out here to shoot. He has made up a list of men and has sent to the factory for a case of "Kid Lane's" perfectos. The Kid has promised him that they will put a peach of a baby doll on the machine and load every shell absolutely the same. She will (the doll) put her name in every box of a thousand and her telephone number and photo in every case. Now for some big scores. We have at last found Alameda on the map and sent the truant officer, who found Randall hid away, afraid of curfew. Randall came back and shot 221, which helped out. Prentys is again our "big cheese." He knocked out a score of 235, making one home run for a 50 and every time up a hit. He is now batting an average of 226. Linder, Blasse and Prichard never reached first. Mills was walked and scored on Gorman's hit.

Gorman and I lately got each of us one of "Jim Dump" Holcomb's barrels. We, thinking ourselves some shots, soon put the nothing doing mark on them and set out to find goats to unload them on. I picked Prentys as an easy one and sold him my barrel cheap, as I had to buy a Christmas present for my girl. Now, by heck, Prentys takes the old thing and shoots all kinds of good scores. He will lob up for a 7 and get a 10, wobble out into a 6 and get a 10, flinch and get a 10; he will have a hang-fire with his green-pea ammunition and up comes that hoodoo 10. Now, if I send my next "nib" from San Quentin it will be because I have stolen that barrel back. I am sorry the U. S. Government has ruled postals with scores of matches as matter unfit for the mails. Yours, "GLOOMY."

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held its regular monthly indoor rifle shoot and as it was Friday the 13th there were not many of the boys out. The scores were fair and the targets kept very busy until a late hour in the evening. President M. Nielsen proved that he could handle the .22 rifle when he made the best score for the evening, it was 120 out of 125; this is not a very high score, but he does not shoot in the champion class.

We had a new member out with us and he will produce some good scores before the season is over. Mr. H. Hargraves is his name and we will have the pleasure of writing his name quite often in the future.

The scores are as follows, best five-shot targets 25 yard range indoors, 25-ring target, one-fourth inch:

M. Nielsen	120	118	116	115	115
W. A. Siebe	119	119	118	118	117
A. Hartman	118	115	114	112	109
H. Gloy	114	115	107	109	
H. Hargraves	116	113	111	105	107
F. A. McLaughlin	117	115	114	114	112
L. Erickson	116	114	113	112	111
H. W. Klienbroich	116	115	114	111	111

At the meeting many important changes went into effect so as to put the club on equal basis with indoor conditions in general.

The members will be permitted to use the telescope sight on their .22 Cal. rifles indoors. With this improvement will bring the club up to the standard with other clubs in the East.

Leonard Hawkhurst, F. P. Poulter, Geo. Armstrong, C. W. Seely, and W. Siebe have been appointed on a committee to investigate the possibility of holding a 100-shot record match under the same conditions as in New York held under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club so as to enable the shooters on the coast an opportunity to shoot for the 100-shot Indoor Rifle Championship. This committee is to bring in a report at the next meeting of the club, January 10, 1913.

WM. A. SIEBE.

Bullets from the guns of the soldiers who practice on the government rifle range at Peekskill have completely cut away a row of large trees in the hills back of the targets. Range officers say that seventy-six forest monarchs have been thus sacrificed to the Springfield of the military.

Members of the 1912 Palma team have received a most beautiful remembrance of their visit to Ottawa and the fight for the 1912 Palma. Reposing in a beautiful case each member of the team finds a replica of the Palma trophy, done in miniature. We envy the possessors.

Independent N. Y. Schuetzen Corps.

The Independent N. Y. Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Gus Zimmermann, held its regular practice shoot at the Zettler range recently, shooting at 75 feet, German ring target, possible 500, for two strings of 10 shots each. Captain Zimmermann made the fine score of 493, just seven points under the possible.

Gus Zimmermann	493	C. McGuire	443
A. Stahl	478	J. Bittschier	441
A. Begerow	477	W. Cosgrove	434
F. Liegibel	474	H. Meyer	430
W. Soll	461	E. Fine	424
H. J. Behrens	452	F. Anderson	423
G. T. Zimmermann	452	J. Senger	391

Bulls—Cosgrove, Gus Zimmermann, Liegibel, McGuire, A. Stahl, W. Soll, H. Meyer, H. J. Behrens, Jacob Bittschier, George T. Zimmermann, F. Anderson, E. Fine, Joseph Senger.

Engineers Rifle and Revolver Club.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Thursday night, our regular practice night, found most of the boys on hand with the usual collection of everything catalogued in the rifle line and several that never have been catalogued.

This collection of nondescript artillery is fitted with every conceivable form of sight excepting the forbidden "glass," and as each shooter has his own individual ideas as to the best "10 producers" the bits of conversation one hears begins to sound like a real rifle club. The boys all like the new Inter Club targets and look forward to a very enjoyable series of matches, and each will be earnestly endeavoring to make them more enjoyable by having the Sixth City's score a trifle higher than that of their opponents. In last night's practice we sadly missed Foster and fired a 50-shot string for practice, making ing scores:

W. C. Andrews	199	B. S. Burwell	191
G. L. Hale	198	W. Brouse	181
J. Humphrey	196	E. P. Cole	175
E. E. Tindall	194	W. J. Woodworth	174
F. Koska	194	R. Harburger	165

Sec.

At Dodge City, Kans., Nov. 26, Mr. E. W. Arnold, of Larned, Kans., won high general average in a field of 50 shooters, breaking 99 out of 100 with Peters factory loaded shells, the kind made with "steel where steel belongs."

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Pennsylvania State Championship,
Virginia State Championship,
Vermont State Championship,
Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship,
E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores,
High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges WON IN 1912:

3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament,
5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament,
8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate,
5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two new World's Records,
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Miss Squeaky Voice—I'd like to open a singing school. Do you think there is a large field in this community?

Resident—Yessum; thar be a field forty acres wide back of the boiler factory.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN HANDICAP.

The Eastern Handicap was held at Bradford, Pa., July 9, 10 and 11, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club.

Pennsylvanians did themselves proud in the conduct of this tournament. There have been many excellent Eastern Handicaps since the association first established the event and Bradford men were confronted with the hard task of showing finely against rivals of former years. Well did they turn out their work. When the tournament was in progress, local shooters were untiring in their efforts to make things go. The day over, social features engaged the attention of the home boys. They were equal to all occasions. No visitors were overlooked, a fact deserving of mention. Not only did the Bradford contingent show themselves to be artistic entertainers, but they were also classy with the gun. A Bradford man won the main event against some of the best shots in the country. A feature of the Eastern Handicap certain to be entertaining was the magnificent array of top scores. Conditions favored the contestants and remarkable scores were chalked up. Amateur shooters were particularly skillful in gun pointing. It is a matter of gratification to say that many contestants made fine averages in the three days shooting. This good shooting was the talk of the town. One could also hear men praising the appointments, showing clearly that the tournament met with general approval. Few men attending the renewal of the Eastern

Handicap at Bradford will forget the affair. There were sufficient facts of importance to make a lasting impression.

WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Western Handicap was held at Kansas City, Mo., August 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club.

This tournament was conducted on the Blue River grounds, a fact most reminiscent to veteran shooters. Prancing around again on that shooting enclosure, my memory was carried back to 1902, when the renowned Grand American Handicap at live birds was held on this field. Though a decade has passed by since that famous gathering, a number of entrants to the affair were on the spot this year to swap stories and see that fellowmen had a good time. This old guard comprised the rank and file of the Kansas City Gun Club, an organization with a history of thirty years, still strong and staunch. Old boys put their shoulders to the wheel to make the Western Handicap a success. Their efforts were, of course, fruitful. Closing day found a local newspaper saying that "The handicap was one of the best events in this line of amusement that Blue River Park had ever housed." Gun, ammunition and individual perfection were well nigh presented in the tournament, the scores being "way up" from the opening "scramble" to the last event. Numerous big runs of "straights" were recorded. When the winner was called to the front and given his well-earned reward, the "vets" set up a shout that rang merrily over the assemblage and made every onlooker happy that he was on hand.

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The Pacific Coast Handicap was held at Portland, Oregon, August 27, 28 and 29, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club.

"It was a notable success—a record breaker

—the best trap shooting gathering ever held on the Pacific Coast." Am sorry that my vocabulary fails me in further depicting the glories of this session in Oregon's bustling city. From the standpoint of the Interstate Association, the tournament was among the best ever given by us. The enthusiasm manifested and renewed interest taken tend to make new devotees of trap shooting—one of the prime objects of our organization. Members of the Portland Gun Club paid a high tribute to the association by declaring that the efficient work of their club and its appointments, and also the revival of interest in trap shooting throughout the length and breadth of Oregon, were due to the intelligent work done by our organization on the West coast.

Though the dates in a measure encroached a trifle on the game hunting season, lovers of trap shooting were out in full force and shot through the program. The Portland Gun Club had only recently secured a home, but was "up to snuff" in every part of the many details that fall onto the shoulders of the home organization when a fixture of the association is decided. Fine grounds at Kenton, not long since cleared of woodland growth, proved to be one of the most pleasant and adaptable places for trap shooting in the West. When the club accepted the tender to operate the Pacific Coast Handicap, so much work was staked ahead that some men had misgivings as to the prospects of having everything ready in time. Aladdin and his wonderful lamp could not have cleared the way in better style than did the Portland club hustlers. Their work was a revelation, a superb example of Oregon "git up and do it." Decks were cleared for action when the hour for the start hove to and there wasn't a hitch anywhere to be located.

POST SEASON TOURNAMENT.

The third Post Season Tournament was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15 to 18, inclusive, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Gun Club.

Latonía, a beautiful spot in old "Kaintuck," forty minutes ride from Cincinnati, was the scene of the autumn assemblage of America's greatest trap shooters. Handled by the Cincinnati Gun Club, made up of experienced men in tournament manipulation, the event was decided on schedule time. There was nothing lacking on this score. The big guns of the recreation had every chance to enjoy themselves in the yearly struggle against fellow "cracker-jacks." Fine weather, except on the last day, also put forward its share toward providing a good time for the "kings of trap shooting." Those balmy hours were much appreciated by a large concourse of visitors on hand each day. The spectators admired the talented devotees and no golf expert was ever accompanied by a larger "gallery" as were the world's best shots when they walked down the line, piling up pretty scores at every stop. The attendance was not up to anticipation, fully 100 being expected. There is no doubt that many men had planned to be present, but were sidetracked somewhere, as their ammunition was shipped to the scene, but the owners failed to appear.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I would suggest that the Registered Tournament Plan be amended so that all average money accruing through the Squier Money-Back System be divided among the bona fide residents of the State in which the tournament is held, regardless of the position non-residents hold in the shooting averages of that particular tournament. This would be in keeping with the original import of the Registered Tournament idea, namely, that the money allotted to any particular State should go to members of gun clubs in that State.

Probably the most serious objection to the plan now in use is that it attracts the circuit chaser, ever a capable shooter, who gives a good account of himself and is nearly always able to participate in the average money, thereby working to the disadvantage of the resident of the State in which the tournament is given. The intention is not to bar the non-resident from the tournament proper, but merely to eliminate him from participating in

a fund created for the special benefit of the trap shooter residing in the State where the tournament is given.

2. Our records show that two-day tournaments, in many instances, have not proven as successful accordingly as have one-day tournaments, which leads me to believe that some gun clubs, regardless of the probable attendance on the second day, make application for a two-day tournament simply to secure the extra contribution which the association makes to such tournament. I would, therefore, suggest the adoption of the following rule:

"Any club that has held a two-day Registered Tournament in 1911 or 1912 at which the attendance did not reach 25 or more entries the second day, not be granted registration for more than a one-day tournament, unless said club shows increased strength and is able to assure the association of prospective success."

3. It has been fully demonstrated by the three Post Season tournaments given that a majority of the high class shooters of the country are not eager to attend a tournament where they must compete with contestants all of whom are of equal skill. The Post Season Tournament was established in response to a demand that trap shooting have an annual competition similar in its lines to the world's series of baseball games—a sort of a survival of the fittest. Contrary to expectations, there has been a gradual decline in the number of entrants at this tournament, and it is plainly evident that the "kings of the sport" will never enthrone over an event where they will meet on an equal footing only the top notch talent of the country; therefore, in view of this lack of appreciation, I would suggest that the association considers the advisability of discontinuing the Post Season Tournament.

4. Two years ago it was ruled that the Preliminary Handicap be abandoned at all tournaments directly given by the association, with the exception of the Grand American Handicap Tournament. This ruling does not seem to meet with the approval in general of trap shooters. Objection to the ruling was shown immediately after its issuance and has never subsided. Careful consideration of the long prevailing sentiment convinces me that a mistake was made. I would, therefore, strongly urge that the Preliminary Handicap be restored to the programs of all our Subsidiary Handicap tournaments.

LOOKING FORWARD.

The foregoing is a record of the activities of the association for the year 1912. The measure of our success or failure in the performance of the duties which claimed our attention, will best be left to the judgment of those who have had the patience and perseverance to read this report up to this point.

Suffice it to say that all efforts put forth have been with an eye single to the general interest of trap shooting, and with that thought in mind might I not ask a continuance of the unselfish effort of our active members who have not availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by their organization to do some splendid work in associated action with their fellowman. If we can but obtain this co-ordinated effort upon the part of all our



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In shooting this race Mr. Riehl made a run of 91 straight from 18-yard mark

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SECOND AMATEUR AVERAGE 143 x 150 BY CHAS. WAGNER

CHAMPIONSHIP OF DELAWARE

In a Challenge Match for Title to the above Honor, Mr. J. B. McHugh, challenger, under most trying conditions of the elements, proved the victor and

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members, each contributing their share to the advancement of the work at hand, the success of future years is assured, and the benefits accruing therefrom will surely contribute to mutual progress. If 1912 was a grand year, 1913, from indications, will be surpassing. This is not an utterance fashioned on individual enthusiasm, but a declaration consistent with substantial support that can be brought forward for the asking.

IN CONCLUSION.

I wish to repeat my thanks to our members for their unfaltering support and uniformly generous treatment. I am deeply grateful to them for their acts of kindness and though virtue may be its own reward, I fervently wish them something more tangible.

I wish to renew my expression of obligation to the Sportsmen's Journals, honorary members of the association, for the faithfulness shown in publishing reports of all Registered Tournaments sent them, as well as printing matters of general and particular interest in this connection. I also wish to thank them for the many unsolicited marks of appreciation they have bestowed upon me, personally, through a long series of years.

Happy as I have been to express my views in the foregoing report, I now approach a situation that is tinged with sadness, inasmuch as I must bid you farewell as the active head of your organization. This year witnesses a cessation of my labors in that position. I am loth to doff the harness, but I think I have well earned a respite from the cares of the berth whose trying duties are many.

Very respectfully submitted,
ELMER E. SHANER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Pinehurst, N. C., Dec. 7th.—"Book me for the Midwinter Handicap," writes John Philip Sousa, one of many advance entries for the fifth annual schedule for January 22, 23, 24, 25. "The boys are all talking about it," he continues, "and your entrance will be a record breaker."

Mr. Sousa is only one of many prominent professional and business men who are finding in trap shooting increasing attraction.

"Deep massage," he very aptly styles it.

Manager Luther J. Squier and Secretary Herbert L. Jillson both report record entrance, not alone in numbers, but in class and range, for Pinehurst's sixth annual Midwinter Handicap Trap-shooting Tournament, scheduled for January 22-26, and many are planning to come in advance of the opening for the enjoyment of quail shooting and practice.

The number of ladies in attendance also will be large, and several delightful affairs are planned in their honor. All in all, the week promises to be one of pleasant memory and anticipated by the entire village, for no entertainment feature is more generally enjoyed.

FORT JAY, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.,
May 23, 1912.

The Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co.

Gentlemen: This winter I procured an outfit of Hollifield Target Practice Rods for my company. They were used in the indoor preliminary instruction in target practice. One was issued to each squad, and each man fired about ten 10-shot scores each week in each of the positions, i. e., standing, kneeling, sitting and prone, under the supervision of his squad and section leader. This work was kept up for about two months prior to the companies taking up gallery practice. When the company went to gallery practice the results were most excellent. The entire company made the necessary qualifying scores without any trouble at all. The scores averaged around 44 for standing and 49 for other positions. There were very few threes recorded on the targets, and scarcely any twos. Inasmuch as the practice this year was far and above that of last year, and the only difference between the preliminary practice this year and last was the use of the Hollifield rods, it is my opinion that the results were due to the use of these rods. The men took well to the use of the rods. It became popular, and I was able to continue the indoor instruction with sustained interest longer than would have been possible without their use. I consider the rod very useful indeed in the preliminary training of troops in rifle practice. Yours very truly,

TOWNSEND WHELEN,
1st Lieutenant, 29th Infantry.



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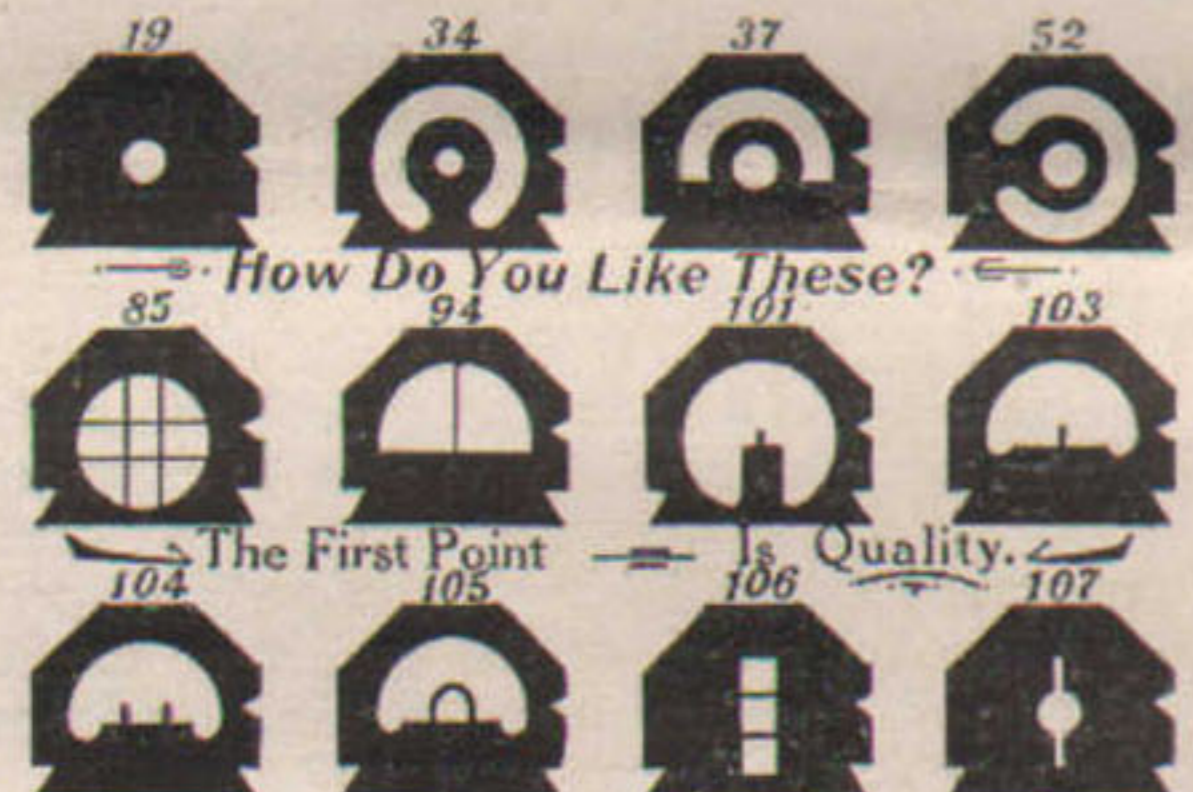
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Kentucky's "farthest north" Gun Club—the North Kentucky—shooting at Dayton, December 22, registered a string of ambitious scores ranging from 91 to 97 out of 100. Samuel Lever was high over all with 97 out of 100, shooting Remington-UMC pump gun and part Remington-UMC speed shells. R. O. Heikes was high professional, 96 out of 100, shooting Remington-UMC autoloading shot gun and the world beating speed shells.

G. W. Beatty, the aviator, accompanied by his wife, an assistant aviator and a mechanic, left for a Southern tour this week. Mr. Beatty and party will make their first stop at Mexico City, where an aviation class will be opened and will continue on through South America in the same work. Big game hunting will be a feature of the trip. Mr. Beatty is equipped with his Remington-UMC high power 30-30 and a stock of Remington-UMC ammunition.

Henry Brown, of Gaylordsville, Conn., 70 years young and the friend of all rifle shots who come into his neighborhood paid a visit recently to the Park Rifle Club, Bridgeport, Conn., as the guest of Secretary C. S. Disbrow, to see the champions of the United States Indoor Rifle League preparing to defend their title.

Mr. Brown was induced to try the prone style of shooting with aperture sights, for the first time in his life, and staggered everybody by putting 5 bullets of the new "Specification 73" Remington-UMC kind right in the 10 ring, scoring a beautiful possible on the second ticket he ever shot.

In making this target Mr. Brown used Geo. Wolfram's old reliable Remington single shot rifle.

One of the real wide awake gun clubs of the East is that at Red Bank, N. J. At the regular club shoot December 6, it was necessary for H. H. Stevens to break 99 out of 100 to win high over all and A. L. Ivins had to score 49 out of 50 to head the amateur column. Both winners shot Remington-UMC pump guns and Mr. Stevens completed the "perfect shooting combination" by using Nitro Club shells.

An Iliion, N. Y., correspondent writes that announcement has been made of the immediate building of extensive additions to the mammoth arms plans of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, located in that town. The plans call for a new building 300 feet long, 40 feet wide and three stories high, to be used for additional manufacturing. The great increase in business at the plant has made it necessary for the Utica Gas and Electric Company to erect an entirely new power sub-station at Iliion, which will be in full operation about January 1. This will make the largest single installation of motors in that part of the State, in addition to which the arms company uses a steam plant of 1,000 horsepower.

At the tournament given by the St. Thomas Gun Club, St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 2, 3 and 4, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second general average, 470 out of 500. Mr. Henderson was high over all amateurs and professionals on the second and third days, shooting 95 1-2 per cent.

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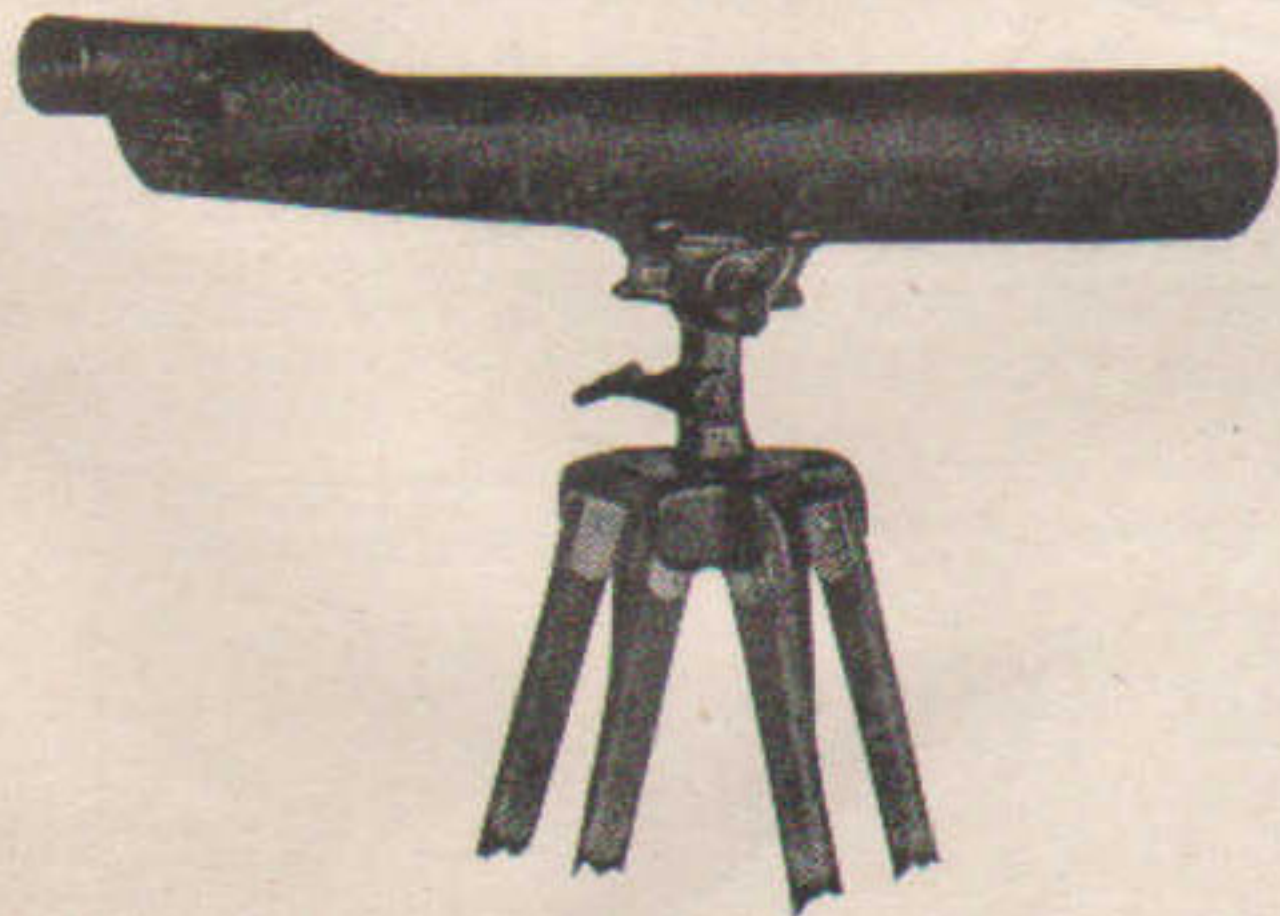
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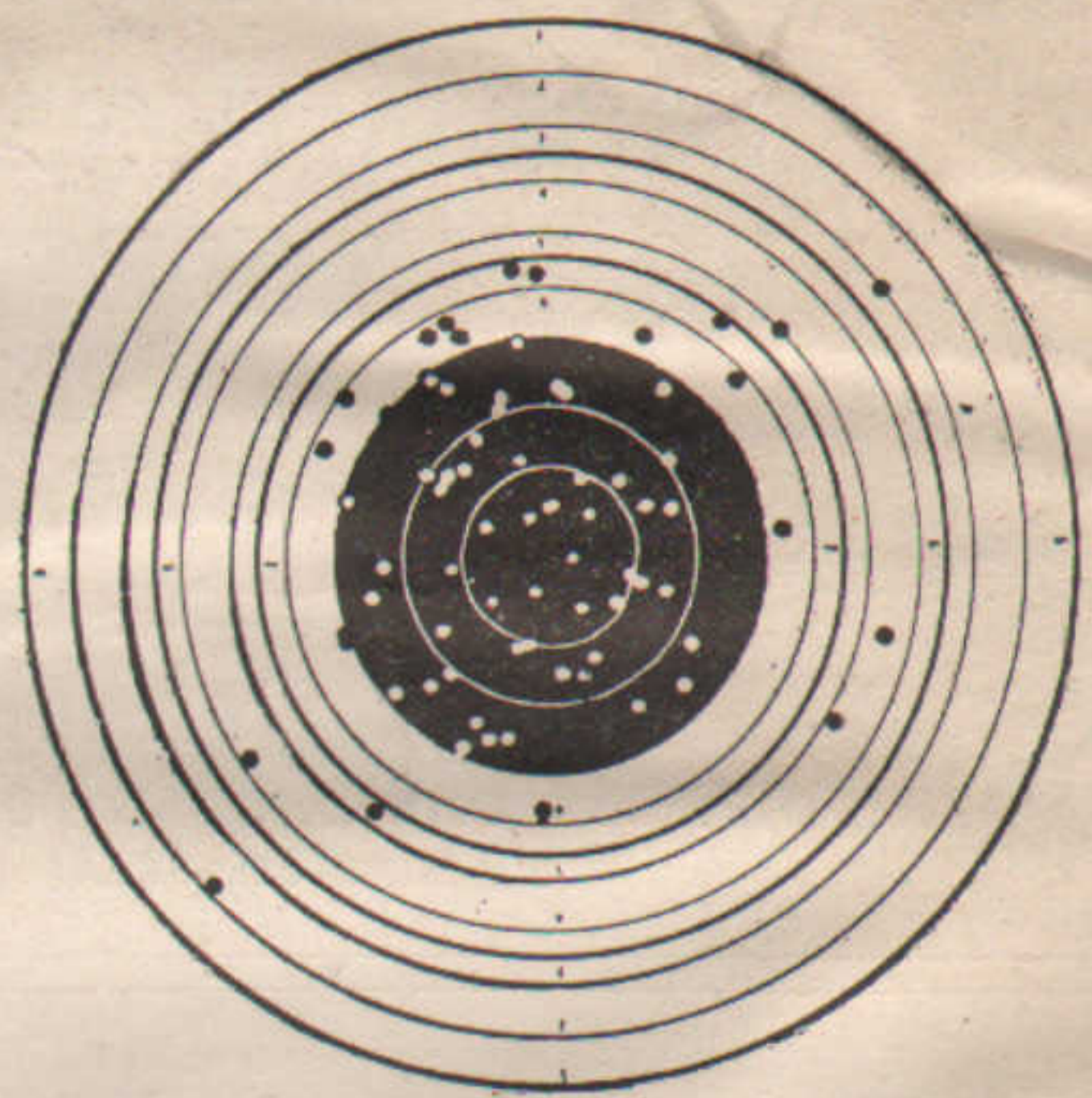
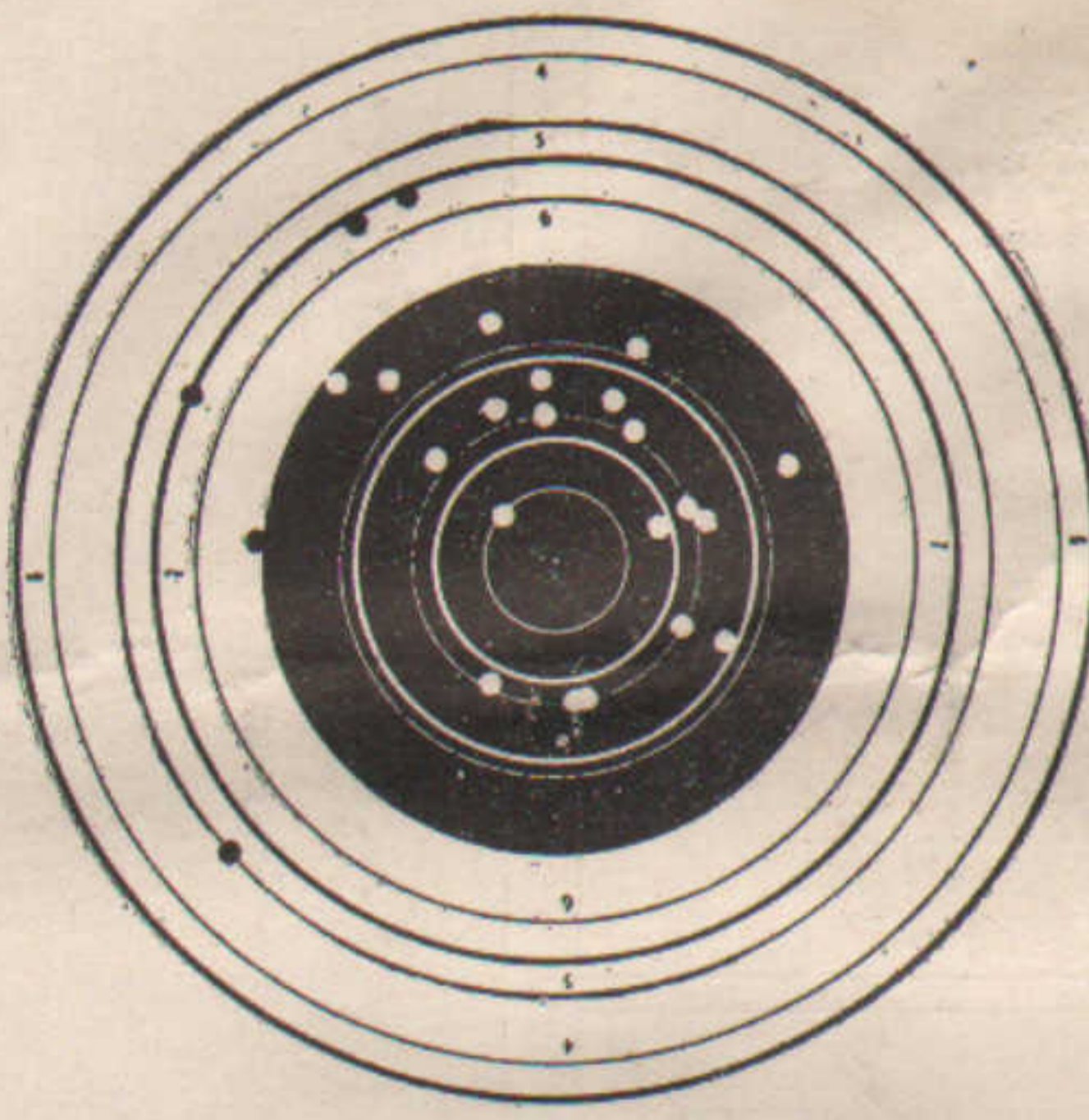
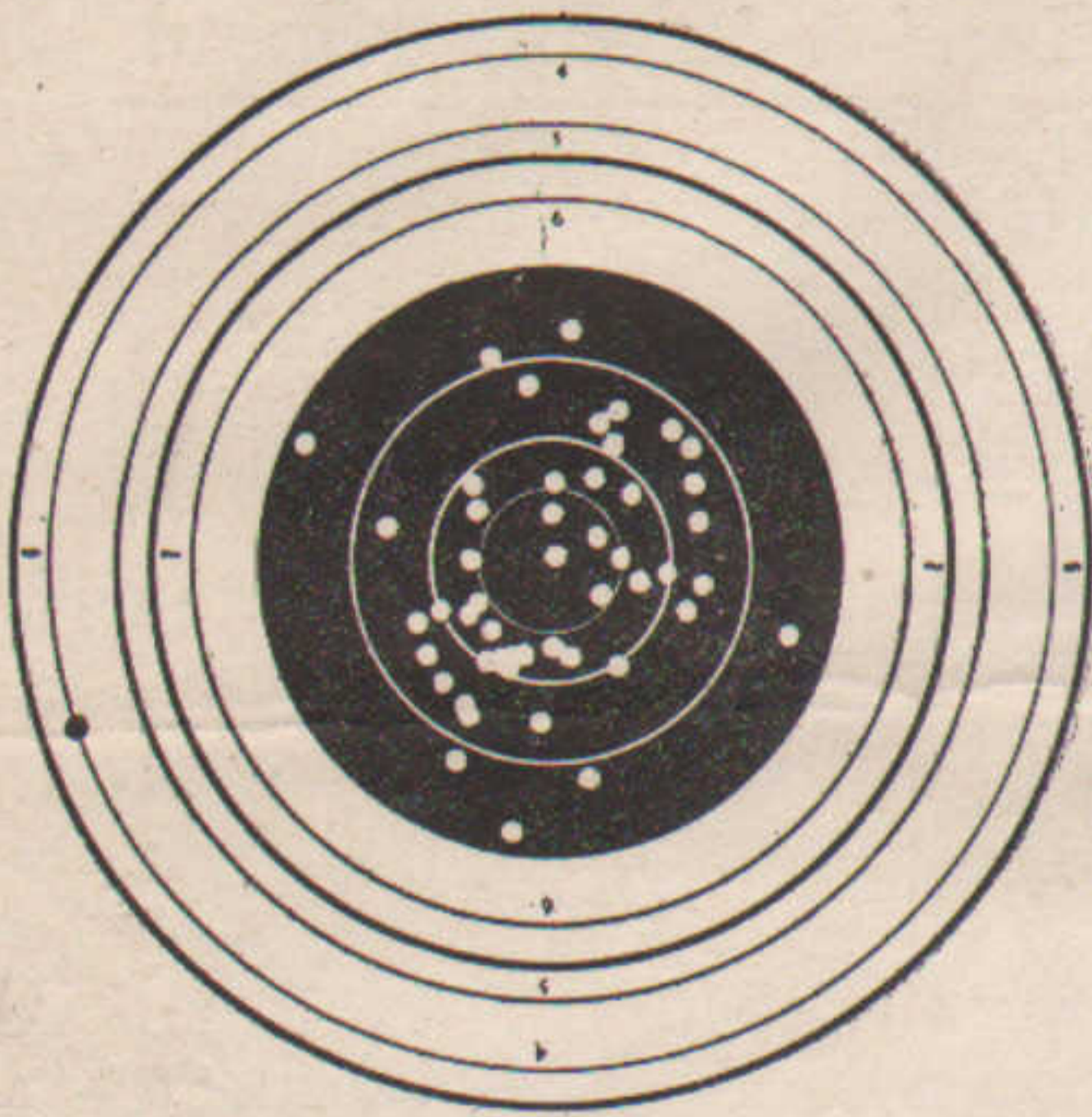
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